

Photo courtesy Rich Williams, MIT News Office

The new west campus dormitory will be delayed past its expected September 1975 completion date. Labor strife is the problem, with carpenters, laborers, cement finishers, and iron workers all taking turns walking off the job during the peak summer construction months.

Dormitory crowding expected

By Storm Kauffman

Incoming freshmen face the prospect of overcrowding in the dormitory system, due to the projected large class size of about 1030.

The number of students admitted this spring was chosen with the intention of some overcrowding, but the problem has apparently been aggravated by the failure of those who were accepted to "melt" at the expected rate.

The "melt" as explained by Director of Admissions Peter Richardson '48, refers to students who for some reason decide during the summer not to attend MIT. The reasons range from health problems to taking a year off, and the Admissions Office generally depends on this melt to bring the class size close to their target number.

As of July 22, some 1053 students still intended to come to MIT, a melt of only 29. According to Assistant Director of Admissions Sandra Cohen '72, this would lead to a class size of about 1030, of which 210 would be female. On July 22 of last year, 52 students had melted from the smaller class of 1977, and 16 more no-shows brought the final number to 893

(seven under the target of 900).

A reduction in admissions last year was due to a shortage of housing facilities in the fraternity/dormitory system, and the 900 figure was requested by the Dean for Student Affairs Office, which handles housing system problems.

The housing problem is still acute, but the academic departments were hurt by the lesser number of students. The Academic Council, a group of administrative officers and the deans of the various schools, decided to return to the larger class of 1000, although there was capacity for only 900 freshmen in the housing system. Besides fully utilizing the academic facilities, the larger number of incoming students will also help fill the new west campus dorm due for completion in 1975.

To accommodate the 100 additional freshmen, the Dean's office opened two floors of the west wing of Ashdown House for use by undergraduates. Ashdown, the one graduate dormitory on campus, has been undergoing renovation for the past two years. Completion of the work offered the one-time opportunity to house 60 undergraduates in the building while still increasing the space available to single graduate students.

One floor has been taken by the recently formed French/German House, and 15 upperclassmen have already agreed to live there this fall. The other floor will provide space for about eight upperclassmen and 22 freshmen. These two groups will move into the new dormitory when it is completed.

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On street parking: ban by EPA regs

By Paul Schindler

Cambridge will introduce a total on-street parking ban from 7am to 10 am pursuant to federal regulations.

The ban will be introduced to one-third of Cambridge's 280 miles of curbs on October 1, 2/3 by January 1 and all streets by March 1, 1975. The only exceptions will be made for residents with cars registered in Cambridge.

Federal requirements for the first third of the ban will be met by the city's Resident Parking Sticker Program and by extending zones that now disallow parking from 7am to 9am. A spokesman in the Cambridge Department of Traffic and Planning said firm plans have not been made for January 1 or March 1, so there is no way to tell when the area around MIT will be affected.

Parking in MIT garages will not provide a solution: the same Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations which have dictated the on-street parking ban call for a 25% reduction in off-street parking.

About 1400 people park near MIT every day, and MIT already issues 1.4 permits for each of the 3455 parking spaces it now has. The faculty have priority in receiving parking permits, and officials indicate that commuting

students may well bear the brunt of the decreased availability of parking.

Cleaner air is the rationale behind the regulations, which are intended to reduce the number of persons now using the "single-occupant automobile" form of transit. The city estimates that 35,000 cars bring 43,000 people to work each day in Cambridge. The new regulations will drastically restrict the number of cars; city leaders are hoping there will be no drastic drop in the number of people.

Registering a car in Cambridge may seem a straightforward way to ensure the right to park, but in addition to the higher insurance rates involved, the resident exemption only applied within one-half mile of home. The intent of the regulations is to make it impossible for the normal number of cars to enter the city every day.

Cambridge is relatively well served by both a subway line and several bus lines, although some parts of the city are blocks from service, and several simple routes are expensive and slow to travel due to multiple transfers (changing bus lines requires an extra fare).

EPA has assured the city of its best efforts to help make the intent of the ban (cleaner air without economic disaster) work. Plans are being made now to create what one city official called a "space-age computerized carpool system," while Massachusetts also considers "fringe parking" and special bus runs into the city.

MIT Telecommunications has announced that as of August 30, the number dialed on MIT extensions to reach dormphones will change from 180 to 5. The number dialed on dormphones to reach MIT extensions will continue to be 80. Thus, if you are trying to reach dormline 9999 from extension 3-1000 you dial 5-9999. Callers from outside MIT may call 253-1000 and ask for 5-9999. **DORMPHONES CAN NOT BE DIALED DIRECT.** Attempts to dial 255-XXXX will meet with ignominious failure.

Coop rebate may rise to 7%

By Bill Conklin

Coop members will receive a 7% rebate on their total purchases for last year, up 1% from the previous year, according to Harvard Coop General Manager Howard Davis.

Although the books are undergoing a "routine check" by auditors, Davis said he was "virtually certain" that this would be the final figures. The official announcement will be made in about a month, when the auditing has been completed.

The rebate has been going up steadily at a rate of one per cent per year over the last four years. Davis attributed this to increased sales and good employees. "I want to give most of the credit to the very fine people we have

working for us," said Davis. "They are mainly responsible for the increase in sales and decrease in shortage."

The shortage is the combined effect of shoplifting, employee pilferage, and bookkeeping errors. Davis noted that this decrease has taken place at a time when shoplifting and pilferage has been rising nationwide.

The rebate, which held at 10% for many years, dropped off in the mid 1960's after an IRS regulation made it necessary to tax non-member sales. It reached a low of 2% five years ago. Since then, the rebate has risen steadily at about 1% per year. Davis does not believe the rebate will ever reattain the 10% level because of the IRS ruling.

Davis said that sales this year were \$21.4 million, up 13% from last year. "We think we may have the largest book store in the country. Of the seven million dollars worth of books we sold last year, less than half were course books."

The Harvard Coop is by far the largest cooperative society of its kind, according to Davis, the next largest being the Texas Coop and the Seattle Coop, with sales of about \$6 million total per year, followed by Yale and Princeton with about \$5 million.

"Selling textbooks is a losing business," Davis explained, "but we have set up a profitable general store to support the book sales."

Davis cited an effort to hold prices down by introducing quality, low price items as a major factor in the sales increase. A steady increase in the rebate has encouraged members to buy more according to Davis.

Cambridge moves to limit Simplex development

By Storm Kauffman

MIT has once again ran afoul of the Cambridge community, as the Institute attempts to plan development of its Simplex properties.

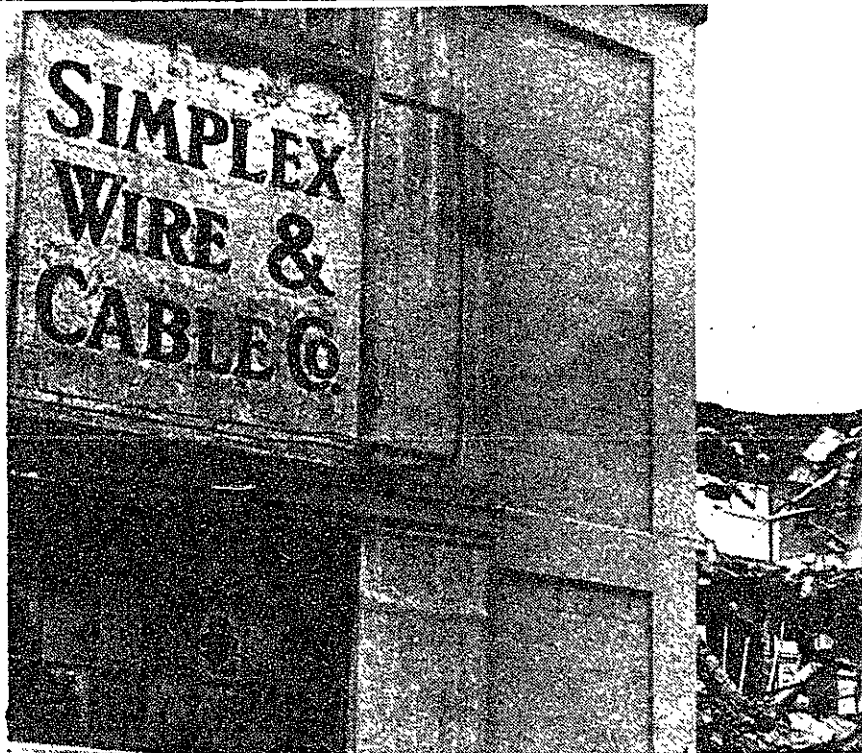
On June 3 the Cambridge City Council passed an order calling for resident control of the Simplex land. In response, Walter L. Milne, Special Assistant to the President, issued a statement to the Council on their action (detailed below). The Council at the same time ordered that \$10,000 be given to the Cambridgeport Alliance - a citizen's group interested in preserving the area as a working class community and the author of the order passed by the Council.

City Manager James L. Sullivan refused to allot the money because Acting City Collector Edward McCarthy advised him

that it would be "improper and illegal." Sullivan did instruct the Planning and Development Department to "proceed immediately to plan development of the property for the entire community with all community and neighborhood groups."

According to David Vickery of the Cambridge Planning Office, a comprehensive planning program was already underway. Neighborhood priorities are being considered internally in meetings with local leaders, and a comprehensive rezoning of Cambridge has been 70% completed. He stated that Simplex land is presently zoned industrial, which permits no residential construction. He believed that the neighborhood was interested in seeing blue-collar industry rather than MIT-affiliated housing.

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Simplex, prior to demolition

Photo by David Tenenbaum

MIT suffers shortfall; covers same easily

By Paul Schindler

MIT has not recently run up a deficit. The Institute will probably suffer from an \$8.1 million "total need for unrestricted funds," a \$5.1 million "total excess of demand over resources," and a \$1.7 million "operating deficit" for the Fiscal Year 1974, which ended last June 30.

These numbers do not mean that MIT can't pay its bills; they may well have a lot to do with the \$200 annual tuition increases being used by the MIT administration as a predictive tool.

The \$1.7 million will come from "interest earning funds now functioning as endowment," according to Chancellor Paul E. Gray '54. The annual tuition increases are based on current predictions about the future rate of inflation.

This year's tuition was originally set to be \$3300, but announcement of that was delayed, and then the decision was made to go to \$3350 based on inflation and energy costs. In the past, tuition for the 7X-7Y school year was announced in August of 7X - 1. Last year it was announced in October, and this year, Gray says, it will probably be announced in November.

In spite of numbing budget cuts, which totalled \$2 million in FY '74 and about \$800,000 this year (FY '75), the expense side of the educational budget continues to grow (the cuts are calculated prior to automatic and merit salary increases) faster than the income side.

This year, it is also supplementing a budget which is usually kept separate: student financial aid. Along with the capital budget, financial aid is usually not part of MIT's operational budget, but this year \$130,000 went to keep the equity level (the minimum need level a student must have before MIT offers anything other than loans) at \$1750.

Gray said "This amount is likely to grow if we want to keep competitive with other schools." He added, "we will probably try to hold the level at \$1750 again next year, but no decision will be made until next spring. It will depend on competing demands and the unrestricted fund situation."

That support is by no means the most significant problem; other major factors are housing, dining and MIT Press deficits (all three are supposed to break even), general inflation, and energy inflation in particular. Lower energy costs are a major factor in the reduction this spring of an originally predicted \$9.1 million "total need for unrestricted funds" to \$8.1 million.

This year's single largest budget-buster is singular - it is a \$3.5 million under-recovery of overhead costs due to the "divestment" last year of the Charles Stark Draper Laboratories, Inc. By agreement with the federal government, MIT fixed its overhead rate in advance, at a rate subsequently far outrun by inflation.

Even if it were not for the overhead problem (a one year aberration), there is still the systemic problem of cost growth versus income growth. Inflation and salary increases mean an annual growth of \$2.1 million in the budget just to stand still. Presuming \$200 annual tuition increases, and 5% increases in research and endowment income, new income could be about \$1.1 million, leaving a \$1 million widening of the gap per year. At the current 5% return on endowment, this could be met by \$20 million per year in new endowment. One obvious conclusion is that MIT is drastically underendowed.

Since no one is offering \$20 million in endowment this year, how are the non-deficits men-

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NOW

Open a NOW account (a checking account that earns interest) or regular savings account before October 12th and get coupons worth \$10 towards the purchase of FNCB Travelers Checks. Good anytime during the 1974-1975 academic year. Offer available at all branches, Harvard Sq., Porter Sq., Kendall Sq., Belmont Center. Member FDIC.

Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Sq. Hours: 8:00-5:30 M-F 9:30-12:30 Sat.

Where to eat at MIT

THERE ARE SIX DINING SERVICE FACILITIES ON CAMPUS

On West Campus, in the Student Center (Stratton Building, W20)

Lobdell Dining Hall

on the second floor, across the lobby from the R/O Center
cafeteria service providing breakfast, sandwiches at lunch, and complete meals at lunch & dinner

Year Round Hours:		
Monday thru Friday		
Breakfast 7:30 to 10:00	Lunch 11:00 to 2:00	Dinner 5:00 to 7:00
Saturday		
Breakfast 8:00 to 10:00	Lunch 11:00 to 2:00	Dinner 5:00 to 7:00
Sunday		
Breakfast 9:00 to 11:00	Lunch 11:00 to 2:00	Dinner 5:00 to 7:00

On Saturday and Sunday, the Lobdell grill will be open from 2:00 to 5:00 for grill orders and sandwiches. Twenty Chimneys will open at 7:00pm.

Twenty Chimneys

on the third floor, above Lobdell
fountain and grill serving bar-b-que chicken, half-pound chopped steak, Weiner Schnitzel, sirloin strip steaks, and French fried filet of sole, as well as California burgers, french fries, sandwiches, and desserts

Monday thru Friday	Saturday & Sunday
2:00pm to 1:00am	7:00pm to 1:00am

And, on East Campus, in Walker Memorial (Building 50) which faces East Campus dormitory and the Great Sail

Morss Hall

on the first floor, on the side facing the Great Sail
cafeteria service providing breakfast, sandwiches at lunch, and complete meals at lunch & dinner

School Year Hours, effective September 9:		
Monday thru Friday		
Breakfast 7:30 to 10:00	Lunch 11:00 to 2:00	Dinner 5:00 to 7:00

Pritchett Lounge

on the second floor, above Morss Hall
snack bar serving hamburgers, french fries, fountain specialties

R/O Week Hours, effective September 3 thru 6:		
5:00pm to Midnight		
School Year Hours, effective September 7:		
Monday thru Friday		
Sunday	Monday thru Friday	Saturday
9:00am to Midnight	11:00am to Midnight	8:00am to Midnight

For the convenience of West Campus residents, in two of the West Campus dormitories

Residence Dining Halls

Baker House Dining Hall
MacGregor House Dining Hall

Breakfast 7:30 to 9:30	Continental Breakfast 9:30 to 10:00
Lunch 11:15 to 1:30	Dinner 5:00 to 6:30

The Three Options of Board Plans

- ** 15 meal plan (breakfast, lunch, & dinner) Monday thru Friday **
- ** 19 meal plan (breakfast, lunch, & dinner) Monday thru Friday plus breakfast or lunch & dinner Saturday & Sunday (at Lobdell only) **
- ** One-third meal plan (25 breakfasts, 25 lunches, 25 dinners) any time during fall term **

You may sign up for one of these three option at any of the dining facilities, and you may take any meal in your contract at any of the four main dining halls (Lobdell, Morss, Baker, MacGregor).

If you have any questions, call the Dining Service as x3-2718 or x3-5173.



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Expires 10/1/74

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Expires 10/1/74

FREE Onions
on any pizza except plain
Expires 10/1/74

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Expires 10/1/74

Medium plain pizza for \$.50
with purchase of any 2 pizzas
Expires 10/1/74

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ONLY ONE COUPON PER PIZZA PLEASE

380 Green St., Cambridge

Physics option lost

By Michael Garry

High level faculty members of the Physics Department decided late in June to cancel the seminar-tutorial freshman physics option, 8.014-8.024.

Speaking on behalf of the Physics Department, Professor A. P. French, lecturer of the most widely subscribed first term physics option (8.01) cited the "lack of teaching resources" as the primary reason for the cancellation of the course. In the opinion of those in charge of allocating faculty members for this fall's physics courses, French stated, "8.014-8.024 would take away more staff effort than was justifiable in view of the total demand — it would deplete personnel needed for advanced courses." The seminar-tutorial mode of teaching physics, introduced four years ago to aid minority students with a weak background in math and physics, stressed personal

interaction between student and teacher. Classes were relatively small (about 25 students); each student was assigned to a teaching assistant for tutoring and guidance. It was designed for those disenchanted with the large lecture format, in which the student receives very little individual attention. In courses that follow this format (like 8.01) the lecture group is broken down into recitation sections — classes of around thirty students — that allow for some small amount of student-teacher contact.

The feature that students like most about the 8.014-8.024 sequence, French said, was the close association they had with the tutors, or the undergraduate and graduate teaching assistants. French regretted the loss of this tutorial contact but hoped that it would be injected to a greater extent in the recitation sections

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(This space is normally taken up by a compilation of recent campus crimes selected and written by the MIT Campus Patrol. For the Summer Issue, the Patrol has released its "Notice to Arriving Students" which is the patrol's advice as to how to avoid being the victim of a crime. This compilation is based on the Patrol's experiences. — Ed.)

This is to inform incoming students of the atmosphere one encounters and the precautions you should take while residing in an urban area such as you will when living on campus and in the surrounding areas:

1) Do not leave personal belongings unattended, including belongings in parked locked automobiles or in the lobby of any building or living space.

2) Lock your doors at all times, even when leaving for short periods of time. Of the numerous dormitory thefts this year the majority occurred from rooms that were left unlocked or left open.

Police Blotter

3) Participation in "Operation Identification" by engraving a social security number, drivers license number or any other identifying data all metal, plastic and wood valuables. Electric engravers are available on loan at the Campus Patrol Headquarters, Building W31-215.

4) Bicycle thefts are on the rise, accordingly a centrally located controlled bicycle compound has been established. This is located in the rear of Building 13. There are several good anti-theft bike locks available. Information on these can be obtained from our headquarters.

5) Attention is invited to the fact this area has the highest automobile theft record in the country and anti-theft devices are strongly recommended. There are many commercial devices available, a list of these can be obtained at the Campus Patrol Office.

6) Do not carry large sums of

money on your person. Anticipate what you need and carry no more.

7) Report the presence of unaccompanied juveniles in the dormitory areas immediately.

8) Note the presence of strangers who appear to be loitering or acting in a suspicious manner and notify the Campus Patrol immediately and a routine check will be made.

9) If you should enter your room and find a stranger inside, regardless of "cover" story supplied, note description, clothing, etc. and notify the Campus Patrol immediately.

10) Do not confront intruders and then pursue them when they flee, this practice can and has resulted in an assault.

11) Door to door soliciting is prohibited and should be reported.

12) When using any of the athletic facilities secure all valuables in a locked locker.

13) Feel free to consult the Campus Patrol with respect to local high risk areas.

14) Local city ordinance forbids hitch-hiking. MIT students have been involved in robberies and assaults as the result of hitch-hiking, usually during night time hours. Take advantage of public transportation and sharing rides with friends.

15) An on campus escort service is available on request for persons going to or from remote campus areas, during the hours of darkness. Call extension 3-2997 or 3-2998 to reach the patrol.

There is an institute-wide telephone emergency system — for medical or emergency assistance, dial 100 on any phone.

MIT suffers shortfall; covers same

(Continued from page 2)

tioned above being handled? Gifts, patents, and some other miscellaneous income, which could be added to endowment or used in other innovative ways, as opposed to operations, explains the drop to \$5.1 million "total excess of demand over resources."

The \$3.4 million dollar drop to the \$1.7 million "operating deficit" will come out of the "research reserve," a fund set aside during the 60's (last increased in 1968) as a cushion against a possible collapse of research funding or a drastically

changed research climate. The \$9 million dollar fund has grown to \$11.5 million, and the amount to be taken out roughly equals the under-recovery of overhead.

Although MIT consistently avoids the use of the word "deficit" because of its misleading connotation of inability to meet debts without borrowing, Gray's report to the faculty designated the last \$1.7 million as an "operating deficit." In one sense, paying this amount out of funds functioning as endowment (which total some \$60 million) is "borrowing against the fu-

ture," as MIT loses income it would otherwise have derived from their investment.

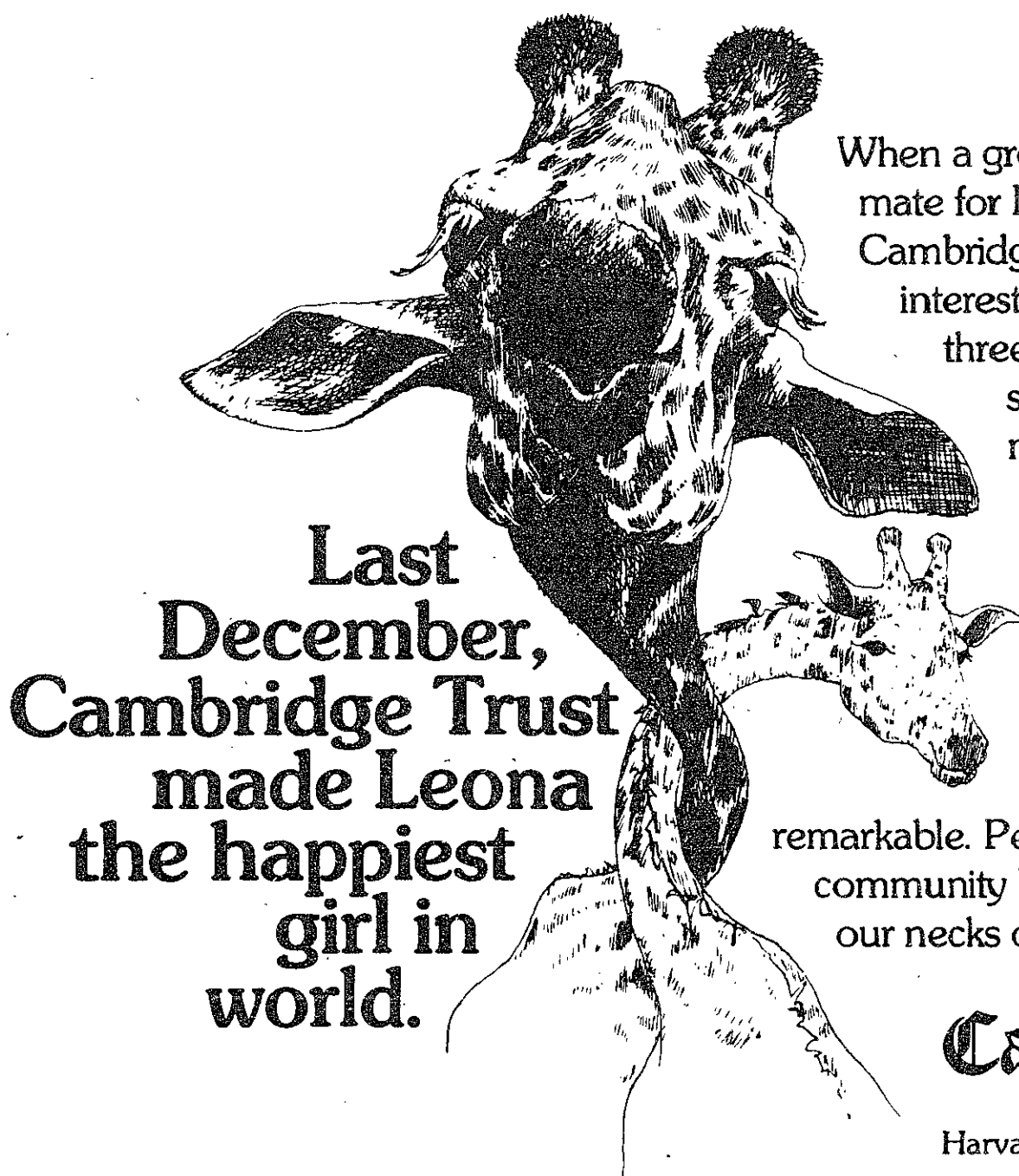
The possibility of increasing the size of the student body without building more educational buildings or hiring more faculty has been discussed, along with the option of adding faculty and buildings, but not in proportion to the increased numbers of students. Other options include a faster rise in tuition, or a faster increase in the size of the Institute's endowment.

Those are long-run options. In the short run "we are going to

have to cut people and activities," according to Gray, who says "it will be hard to figure out which."

Gray said, "It will not be that these things were not done well, not that they are not appropriate to a university, it will just be that we cannot afford them, and that they are less important than other activities."

"It will not just be the decision of a few people, like senior officers or the academic council. The faculty will surely be involved in some sense. It will not be easy to decide what to drop."



Last
December,
Cambridge Trust
made Leona
the happiest
girl in
world.

When a group of Cambridge residents decided to buy a mate for Leona at the Stoneham Zoo, they came to Cambridge Trust, in pursuit of either a donation or a low-interest loan. They got both; thus Leona got Girard, a three-year-old male; and we got a great deal of satisfaction out of helping. Of course, we offer more mundane financial services as well... checking and savings accounts, loans, Master Charge, Etcetera Checking (overdraft privilege), drive-up and walk-up tellers, foreign drafts and travelers' checks... and the congenial atmosphere that a small bank like ours can afford. But it's the special services, such as giraffe loans, that make us more than a little remarkable. Perhaps that's one reason much of the Cambridge community banks with us: because sometimes, we stick our necks out where others won't bother.

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In Case of Insomnia -

Decisions, decisions!

By Storm Kauffman

Decisions, decisions! The beginning of your college career is probably your first step towards the real world in which you must face the consequences of your decisions.

In your years here, you will be required to make many choices, but the nice thing about college is that few, if any, of them are irrevocable. MIT is basically an easy school to get along with, few find the fundamental requirements very difficult. So don't start worrying yet.

You are already well along the path to making important decisions for yourself. You have opted to go to college, you have chosen to which schools to apply, and you have presumably picked MIT as your institution of higher education (possibly making these selections with a little "judicious" advice from your parents).

Now you are on your own, and you will find no dearth of opportunities to exercise your judgment. In fact, decisions will be the history of your life for the next four years, likely more so than in any period before or after. A brief survey of an average academic career might indicate what is in store for you.

In your first week, the legendary Residence/Orientation Week, you will be required to decide where you wish to live for at least the next term - fraternity or dormitory, and then which one. This will be a hurried choice, one which you must make inside of three days, and this is the reason why the fraternities and the Dean for Student Affairs Office have been so helpful in overwhelming you with mail. Again, the important thing to remember is MIT's flexibility: you can depledge your fraternity, find a fraternity, or move out of your dorm almost any time there is space available somewhere else (which is another story).

In that same Week you will meet your advisor, who will ask you what subjects you wish to take. You are not locked in here either - you can add a class any time if you can catch up in it, and you can drop a class up until two weeks before finals.

Similarly, all the extracurricular activities will be after you to commit of your free time - you should have plenty. This is a side of the college experience in which you must decide to become involved, but the options are plentiful with everything from sky-diving to tiddly-winks.

Then during your first year, you will face many dilemmas. Whether to become a tool, a nerd, or a turkey (the definitions of which you will quickly assimilate). Whether to go out for a pizza or study 8.01. Whether to get drunk or stoned or 5.41'ed. Whether to try to get laid or just give up the cause as hopeless.

There are more prosaic choices in your later years. The perpetual dilemma of which subjects to take and which ones of those to drop. The fateful day when you choose to join a department (major), and then find out that the Study of Aardvarks is a requirement. The problem of picking the topic for your thesis, or finding a department that doesn't require a thesis.

Now that you regret having made the decision to read this rambling composition, I'll state my point. The important thing is that you look on your college experience as more than a chance to get a degree. It is your first chance to enjoy a fairly independent life under somewhat controlled conditions. With all the opportunities available you can hardly fail to find something enjoyable to do. Don't blow it.

Commentary

An extraordinary day for democracy

By Louis Menand

Wednesday, July 24, 1974, was an extraordinary day for democracy. The Greeks were given an immediate return to civilian and democratic rule from a military junta; the people of Bolivia were promised a return to democracy and civilian rule by next spring; and the United States Supreme Court issued one of its most significant decisions.

It is more than mere romanticism to draw a parallel between the ups and downs of Greek democracy for the past 2500 years and the ups and downs of American democracy of the past 198 years. If there is ever a time to recall this aphorism, now is the time: eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. There is a tendency always for those who have power to corrupt its use. Those of us who live in a free society with institutions to protect against the abuses of power must exercise continuing vigilance. *United States v. Richard M. Nixon* reminds us of this.

Underlying the whole range of Nixon administration activities known collectively as Watergate is the basic issue of the rule of law. More particularly the issue is whether there resides anywhere within the constitutional or legal theory or practice any concept of power which inheres in any organ of government beyond the plain words of the constitution or of statutes enacted under the constitution. Last Wednesday, July 24, the Supreme Court decision unanimously affirmed the rule of law and effectively destroyed the pretensions of this administration that the "presidency" can define the law (what the Stuart kings called executive prerogative).

Three times in this century the Court has had to affirm a constitutional con-

straint on the exercise of self-defined executive power. In the Steel Seizure case in 1952 (*Youngstown Sheet and Tube v. Sawyer*), the Court held that President Truman was not above the law and could not seize the steel mills, even though the country was involved in the Korean War, and he was Commander-in-Chief, and the steel mills were closed because of a strike. In 1971, the Court held that the government could not restrain the *New York Times* (*United States v. New York Times*) from printing documents (Pentagon Papers) which had come into its possession, effectively destroying the notion that the government can engage in what is called "prior restraint" against freedom of the press. And the third is this current decision in *United States v. Nixon*, decided July 24.

The Nixon argument in this case has been to the effect that there inheres in the "presidency" a set of responsibilities which transcend the enumeration of powers outlined in the Constitution and that, because of this, the president must be free to declare by himself what information he will share with the courts and with the people. In particular the terribly important legal issue in this case was whether anyone, president or not, can unilaterally decide what materials are relevant to the prosecution or to the defense in a criminal trial. The rule in a trial is that the evidence used must be the "best evidence." Because the White House tapes do represent best evidence, in the case of *United States v. Mitchell, et al.* Judge John Sirica permitted them to be subpoenaed. It was an appeal from this decision which the court decided. The Nixon argument was that the president's view that it was not appropriate to make this evidence available should be controlling; the president would decide

what was "best evidence," a position which the Court found pernicious. In effect, The Court has said that whatever privilege may inhere in executive communications within the executive branch does not extend to evidence in a criminal trial where rights of defendants are at issue.

The importance of this decision cannot be stressed sufficiently. First, the decision affirms that this is still a government of laws and that the president is bound by the rule of law. Without the affirmation the three hundred and fifty year struggle to protect democratic and lawful society against a kind of royal prerogative would have been lost. And second, the legal processes which protect both prosecution and defense have been strengthened by affirming that just because a person is president he cannot be judge in determining either his own powers or the resources to be used in criminal trials. Not so incidentally, this decision affirms the 1803 decision of the Court in *Marbury v. Madison*, namely that the ultimate responsibility for interpreting the constitutional distribution of powers must rest with the judiciary, whose professional conduct and whose members are presumed to be as pure as Caesar's wife. To have less than a rule of law would be to have no democracy at all.

Dr. Louis Menand III is Assistant to the Provost and a lecturer in Political Science.

What now?

By Peter Peckarsky

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Whither America? Who knows? Who cares? I do.

The end of the Nixon drama is at hand. Although the removal of Richard Nixon from the office he currently disgraces will not reverse the 1972 election results as his supporters are wont to allege, it will change them. In effect, impeachment and conviction constitute a massive rejection of both candidates - one for incompetence and the other for malcompetence.

As this is being written, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives is voting to recommend one article of impeachment to the full House. Almost certainly more articles will follow. By the end of next month the House will impeach Nixon. Senate Majority Leader Michael J. Mansfield (D-Mont.) has indicated that he will brook none of the dilatory tactics Messrs. St. Clair, Buzhardt, and Garment, *et al.* have utilized previously. Sometime close to Election Day, the Senate will either convict or acquit Richard Milhous Nixon. This observer is still guessing that the votes can be found in the Senate to remove Nixon from office (see *The Tech*, May 17, 1974, page 5).

Bear in mind that if Nixon is impeached and convicted his annual pension will be on the order of \$10,000 while if he resigns prior to conviction, thus mooted the case, his annual stipend will be on the order of \$60,000. Pat has come to expect more than a poor Republican cloth coat; Maurice Stans and Herbert Kalmbach will not have the power of the Presidency behind them to perform a repeat of their

What next?

1971-72 extortion campaign on America's corporate hierarchy. Thus, the money could make a difference. One should also remember that pneumonia, thrombophlebitis, and or sprained little fingers can appear on a moment's notice from Dr. Walter Tkach, Nixon's personal political physician.

Once Nixon is out, or even more thoroughly discredited than he is now, what then?

Current polls indicate that the Republican Party's candidate for the House of Representatives will suffer a massive defeat in the 1974 elections. This sentiment on the part of the voters may logically be expected to continue through the '76 elections and beyond. Although the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) did not operate under the aegis of the Republican Party it is possible that some voters will have trouble distinguishing between party actions and the grievous wounds inflicted on the American body politic by Nixon and his henchmen.

The problems faced by the Grand Old Party, once Nixon is removed from office, or is no longer president, may be in direct proportion to the resistance that the GOP, as a party, offers to his removal. True, the country is perhaps more concerned about inflation than Watergate, but that is only because of the extreme delay in the implementation of the constitutional processes for removal. In the 66 years after the Civil War, there were 2 Republican presidents; in the generation of 20 years after Herbert Hoover there were no Republican presidents; Americans born in 1953 will, by their 24th

(Please turn to page 5)

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

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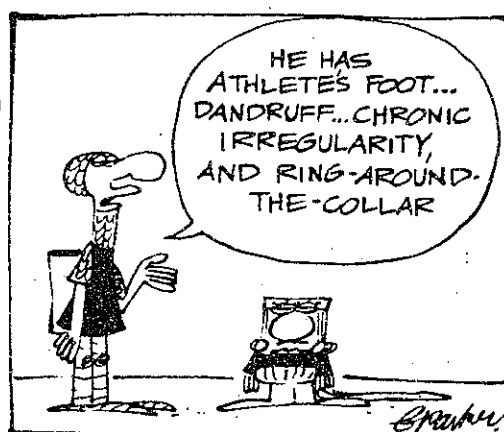
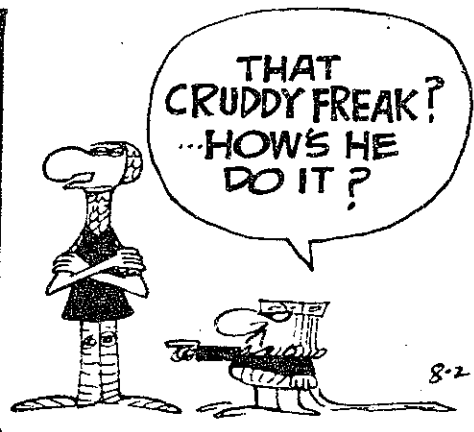
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THE WIZARD OF ID



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in the Boston Globe

The press reacts to our man in Washington

Last June, The Tech's Washington correspondent — Peter Peckarsky — attended a State Department conference at which he asked a question of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The question, printed in full below, caused Kissinger more than a mild amount of discomfort. Since then, Peckarsky has been the subject of numerous vituperative and critical attacks in the national press, has become a popular subject of short pieces on young journalists, and has caused mail to The Tech to increase. Accused of being present under false pretenses and intentionally irritating Kissinger, Peckarsky explains the question and its ramifications in the following Editor.

By Peter Peckarsky

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On June 6, 1974, in the International Conference Room of the United States Department of State, this reporter asked the following question of Secretary of State Henry Alfred Kissinger:

"Mr. Secretary, on September 7th, 1973, you testified under oath before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in response to a question on your knowledge of David Young's activities, that you did not — quote — 'know that David Young was concerned with internal security matters,' end quote.

"On February 6th, 1974, you testified under oath before the Senate Armed Services Committee — quote — 'The next morning,' — and that would be December 3rd or 24th of '71 — 'I went to Mr. Ehrlichman's office and he played a part of the tape of the interview with Admiral Welander conducted by David Young, which concerned the alleged theft of documents from my office by that Navy yeoman.' — end quote.

"I wonder if you could:

"(a) reconcile these two statements;

"(b) tell us whether or not the Special Prosecutor or any other prosecutor or agency of the United States Government has contacted you with reference to a perjury investigation of the statements; and

"(c) tell us whether or not you have consulted or retained counsel in preparation for a defense against a possible perjury indictment?"

The answer was:

"I have not retained counsel, and I am not conducting my office as if it were a conspiracy. I stand on the statements that I have made and I will answer no further questions on this topic."

The reactions to the above-quoted exchange were many and varied.

According to an article by Marilyn Berger in *The Washington Post*, an aide to Dr. Kissinger said, in reference to the question: "It annoyed him [Dr. Kissinger] to tears."

Kissinger threatened to resign in a press conference held on short notice in Salzburg, Austria, on June 11, 1974, at the start of Richard Nixon's Mideast Trip. Kissinger also proffered an answer to my question in Salzburg which he did not choose to offer in Washington. In Salzburg, Kissinger stated, in part: "Some weeks later [late December, 1971], Mr. Ehrlichman called me to his office and played for me the tape that included the questioning of Admiral Welander by David Young. I knew, of course, that David Young was working for Mr. Ehrlichman. But to conclude from this fact that a one-time interview of an individual that my office had discovered and my office had sent to Mr. Ehrlichman; to conclude from this fact either that Mr. Young was conducting a security investigation of even more, that Mr. Young was conducting security investigations as his regular activity is inconceivable."

This answer to the (a) part of the June 6 question is not entirely acceptable for the following reasons:

1) Admiral Welander testified that he knew that he [Welander] was a target of a security investigation which did, in fact, uncover the unauthorized transfer of information from Dr. Kissinger's office and briefcase to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;

2) Welander was not discovered by Kissinger's office. Welander himself decided to approach Alexander Haig, then Kissinger's deputy on the National Security Council staff, and express his opinion that a Navy yeoman in Welander's office had been responsible for leaking documents to columnist Jack

Anderson. (The Senate Armed Services Committee held a set of inconclusive executive sessions on the whole JCS spying on Kissinger and document leaks to Anderson without reaching a definitive conclusion placing blame on anyone.)

No answer to (c)

Kissinger never fully answered part (c) of the question. A few days after the June 6 press conference, Laurence Stern reported in *The Washington Post* that Kissinger had requested Carlyle Maw, at the time Legal Advisor to the State Department, to look into the matter of Kissinger's testimony with respect to domestic wiretaps allegedly placed at Kissinger's order, without a court order.

Maw had previously been Kissinger's personal attorney. It seems entirely probable that Kissinger had, in fact, consulted an attorney concerning his testimony prior to the June 6 press conference. Kissinger's response on June 6 was that he had not retained counsel, not that he had neither consulted nor retained counsel.

This reporter/columnist has been on the public record since November 3, 1972, on the topic of Kissinger and the press. On that date, shortly after Kissinger's "Peace is at hand" press conference, the following paragraph in my column (see *The Tech*, November 3, 1972):

"On the whole the press was duped by Kissinger and assorted White House public relations men with respect to the meaning of the announcement. Kissinger's words were taken at face value because he has been given the image of a brilliant, intellectual diplomat. He has ingratiated himself to many members of the Washington press corps by leaking to them classified tidbits of information. In other words, Kissinger has done the same thing Daniel Ellsberg did. The difference being that Kissinger is not being prosecuted. Now the people who have profited from Kissinger's leaks are repaying the favor by casting his announcement in the best possible light."

Press reaction

One of the first opinion pieces on the June 6 exchange came from Marquis Childs in a syndicated column appearing in *The Washington Post* of June 11, 1974

(page A21): "The assumption of some reporter-commentators who direct their fire at Kissinger is that diplomacy should be treated like the police beat. You score if you get the bad guys and you better believe there aren't any good guys."

On June 14th, several commentators delivered themselves of their pronouncements on the issue. Joseph Alsop in *The Washington Post* (page A29): "If the U.S. dollar — your dollar and my dollar — loses a lot of its value on the world markets; and if American foreign policy also joins American economic policy on the dung heap of disorder, you can thank your friendly media. . . .

"His reception [Kissinger's on June 6th] was a savage and disgusting press conference, during which he was treated like a common criminal. At one point, one of his interrogators even suggested that he might well be indicted for perjury, and bellowingly [emphasis added] inquired whether he had already retained counsel to represent him in case of a perjury indictment. To be sure, only a minority thus disgraced the formerly honorable reporter's trade."

Having been told that my question was asked bellowingly, and being quite sure that this was not the case, this reporter inquired of others at the press conference and was told that the question was asked in a calm manner. Thereupon, this reporter placed a call to Mr. Alsop to inquire if he had been at the press conference. Mr. Alsop replied haughtily that he rarely goes to press conferences and did not attend on June 6. When asked on what basis he referred to the questioner's manner as bellowing, Mr. Alsop hung up the phone.

Also on June 14, Charles Bartlett of the *Chicago Sun-Times* syndicate wrote: "The ugly style in which two of these prosecutors put their questions at last week's press conference had the look of a reach for TV coverage. Those who are anxious to prosecute Kissinger for perjury insist that he be measured by the same yardstick of truthfulness that has been applied to other Presidential aides in the Watergate probe."

This reporter asked Mr. Bartlett what other yardstick of truthfulness should be applied to Dr. Kissinger. Mr. Bartlett replied that he really didn't know, that he couldn't recollect putting that in his column, and that he didn't have a copy of the column in front of him.

Also on the 14th, Robert Healy wrote the following in *The Boston Evening Globe* (page 23): "Kissinger clearly was angry and the questions upon his return from his triumph of foreign policy in the Middle East were tough. He was asked whether he had hired a lawyer to defend himself against perjury. And the reporter who asked the question by coincidence had worked for President Nixon in his first term." This columnist did not work for President Nixon in his first term or in his second term nor is there any intention of doing so. The reporter who followed up my question, Clark Mollenhoff of *The Des Moines Register and Tribune* worked for Nixon in the first term.

(Due to space limitations, not all of Peckarsky's response could appear in this issue of *The Tech*. A description of the remainder of the press coverage will appear when we resume publication in September — Editor.)

While all of MIT is picnicking and partying throughout R/O Week, the Boston vicinity will be experiencing a major blood shortage, especially over the Labor Day weekend. To help alleviate the shortage, the Technology Community Association is organizing a small blood drive to be held on September 3 and 4. MIT has been a major contributor of blood to the Red Cross for many years. Last year, the Institute donated close to 4000 pints of blood, thus maintaining its position as the largest donating academic institution in New England. TCA runs four Red Cross Blood Drives a year, and many hospitals in the vicinity schedule major surgery around the times of our drives, when their blood banks are well-supplied.

There's a Ford in your future

(Continued from page 4)

birthday, have lived 2/3 of their lives under Republican presidents. Clearly, the party has recovered from the depths of the depression and it may be safely assumed that it does not want to be killed for another generation in the wilderness. Perhaps the only way to avoid that fate, barring snafus at which the democrats are all to adept, is for some mainstream Republican to lead forces seeking Nixon's removal. Even at this late date, it may be possible for the party to recoup some of the ground its latest president has lost.

Ford in our future

President Gerald ("He played football once too often without his helmet") Ford can be expected to continue the same Nixon policies which have done much to ruin this country since 1969. Ford is also the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976. A respectable, non-criminal version of Nixon.

On the other side of the aisle are Senators Edward M. Kennedy and Henry M. Jackson. Don't all cheer at once.

A few Sundays ago Robert Sherill penned a piece for *The New York Times* magazine which posed a few of the many questions which remain to be answered about Kennedy's involvement in the death of Miss Mary Jo Kopechne on or about July 19, 1969, in or around the vicinity of Chappaquiddick Island off Cape Cod. Having read the entire transcript of the inquest held in the winter of 1970, Sherill's piece was a well-written reminder. In brief, Kennedy's story will not stand close inspection. In the post-Watergate era, Kennedy can be expected to be closely queried about the incident at every campaign stop until either a reasonable explanation is offered and accepted or until Kennedy withdraws from the race. He's not running yet, merely trying on the spikes and runner's uniform. On top of everything else, there

are many people in this country who simply will not vote for Ted Kennedy mainly because he has developed an immature, immoral image in these voters' minds.

Jackson is the uninspiring candidate of the military-industrial complex. It does not seem reasonable that the McGovern wing of the party would support Jackson; without their support any Democratic candidate will have a difficult campaign in '76.

Above and beyond the dearth of available viable 1976 presidential candidates is the breakdown of party loyalty. Polls show that more Americans than ever before, in recent times at least, are classifying themselves as Independents. People appear not to be as concerned about a person's party as about his policies.

In 1964, this reporter spent election day in Charlestown, Mass., in the congressional district once represented by John Kennedy. A typical exchange at the polling place at that time:

Party Worker: Pull a straight democratic lever?

Voter: Sure thing. (about 30 seconds later)

Party Worker: Straight ticket?

Voter: Yes.

Such loyalty is disappearing today.

If one is interested in ascertaining what the country is thinking, one is well advised to leave Washington. Having done so recently, it was instructive to follow a Congressional candidate in the middle of the nation. The main lesson from listening to the dialogue was that the voters want leadership. They want someone to say "This is the way," whether the way indicated is right or wrong. These people won't accept more rudderless drifting on the national level. They want Nixon out, and are unenthusiastic with Ford and just about everyone else currently in sight.

If this country is to recover from current economic and political problems, candor and clear thinking will be required. I believe a viable candidate in '76 must speak the truth, be perceived to speak the truth, and be capable of independent thinking unencumbered by past commitments to one faction. If the country is more demanding between now and '76 than it was in '64, '68, and '72, if the White House press corps in particular, and the Washington press corps in general, is more honest than it has been over the past decade, America could still grasp this opportunity to return to its basic democratic principles. Why the press corps?

Journalists have the access to public figures denied to the public. Rather than using that access to promote their favorite politicians and/or leakers, the access should be used to inform their readers.

Unfortunately, in 1972 all too many columns were written on the basis of leaks from CREEP. It's very easy to take purloined documents from the hands of a CREEP flack and publish them rather than get out of the office and make an independent determination of the facts. The first form of journalism is prostitution, the other is honorable.

This is not to say that an inquisitive, ubiquitous, obnoxious media is, or will be, a panacea. It is to say that if reporters are honest, work for their readers, listeners, or viewers, and are not a party to government deceit we might be better for it.

Whither America? I do not know. How should we get there? By incessantly clamoring for the truth, ruthlessly rejecting those would-be leaders who dissemble and/or claim that the public has neither the right nor the need to know, and acting reasonably and responsibly on the facts thus revealed, whatever the topic.

Spring term's news summarized

Compiled By Paul Schindler
(The following is a summary of the major news stories that appeared in The Tech during the spring of 1974. — Editor)

This year's freshman class size was set at 1000 during the last week of January (for the actual statistics, see story, p 1) by the Academic Council, a top level group of administrators and the Deans of the five schools at MIT.

The Class of '77 was set at 900 due to housing and crowding considerations, and the figure of 1000 was chosen in spite of warnings that the crowding situation, brought about by an increasing percentage of upperclassmen staying on in dorms, would continue this year. (Feb. 5)

To obtain 1000 freshmen admittees, 1700 were admitted out of 4358 that applied. The number of applicants was up 20% over the previous year, in spite of a national trend towards falling applications. (Feb. 22)

Finaid
The "individual self-help component of each aid award will remain at \$1750" for the second year in a row. This March decision by the financial aid office affects the roughly 50% of the class which receives financial aid (see story, page 2).

Although MIT does not yet recognize the US government's concept of an "independent student," the financial aid office is reconsidering its basis for determining student need.

A convention of student aid officers disapproved the current HEW definition, which sets three criteria: no more than two weeks at home per year, not deducted as a dependent, and no more than \$600 per year total support. MIT uses the definition for Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, but not for MIT aid, because it "serves to drive a wedge between students and their families." (March 1, April 23)

Rush Rules
Incoming freshmen may not understand the need for such things, but rushing rules have proven necessary over the years in order to allow all living groups that want new people equal access to them.

"We are expected to rush 47% of the freshmen and we can't do it if the dorms rush" according to the Interfraternity Conference rush chairman. Recent controversy over what some observers have deemed "dormitory rushing" resulted in the designation of a mediation board to hear complaints between dormitories and fraternities.

Two new rules for dormitories were approved: fraternity members will be allowed to come to dormitories to find freshmen, but must identify themselves, their fraternity, and the freshman they are looking for; and dormitory social events will be allowed to admit non-residents, but can only be advertised in the dormitory itself or in a central location — probably the Student Center.

(Multiple organizations exist to prevent abuse of freshmen during Rush Week, and there are certain very definite rules governing all aspects. Do not be afraid to ask someone at the R/O Center for advice.) May 10, 14)

Baker Women
At one point last year, Chi Phi, Pi Kappa Alpha, Baker House and MacGregor House were applying to go coed. CP withdrew its application, and PiKA and MacGregor were rejected by the Dean for Student

Affairs office; PiKA because it could only take six women, MacGregor because its availability to women would cause Baker to be undersubscribed. Ten freshmen and 15 upper class women will live in Baker this year, if things go according to plan. (April 2)

Humanities Requirement
For decades the only invariable factor in the MIT humanities requirement has been that it consists of one subject every term, for a total of eight. The School of Humanities and Social Sciences (HASS) and its Dean, Harold Hanham, prepared and presented bitterly debated revisions of recent policy to the faculty during the spring.

When the dust settled, the former three-tiered structure (freshman humanities, with several options, sophomore humanities, with several options, and upperclass humanities, with a wide range of options) was replaced by a system which opponents claim is "missing a set of educational priorities" to guide students.

The requirement is eight subjects, "usually one per term," meeting distribution and concentration rules, available in many MIT publications.

Not mentioned in other publications is the defeated proposal of Asst. Prof. Murray Biggs that at least three of the subjects be "obviously humanistic." There will be a committee to administer the requirement. (March 22, April 19, May 3)

Women's living group
A women's co-operative living group at MIT has been proposed for MIT by Diane Gilbert '75. Gilbert is trying to increase the number of housing options available to women, specifically noting the lack of single-sex non-dormitory housing for women. (April 9)

Dorm Price Increases
Dormitory rent rates are up, anywhere from 14.5% to 21.4%, for a weighted average of 17.8%. Commons, as has been the case since compulsory commons were eliminated several years ago, will be voluntary and more expensive than if all dormitory residents were required to subscribe. Much of the increased cost of both is due to increased utilities prices. (May 7)

The McCormick Faculty Family in Residence, Steve and Alice Senturia (he is an associate professor of electrical engi-

neering) was faced with a 40-page document last November requesting their removal, prepared by the McCormick Judicial Committee. In late March, Dean for Student Affairs Carola Eisenberg decided that the pair will stay and receive her full support. The Senturias said they had been asked to stay on, and intended to.

The Senturias, the Judicial Committee, and the Dean's office objected to the incident receiving any publicity at all. (March 12, April 2)

Year round calendar
MIT is continually considering operating the Institute on a year-round basis, and has been since 1972. While the plan faces some obstacles, the potential for increasing the educational productivity of MIT's buildings is enticing enough to keep consideration alive. Boston's hot, muggy summers and the loss of summer jobs may be problems, while interruption of students educational momentum may argue in favor of continual schooling. (Feb. 15)

UAP
The Undergraduate Association, of which all MIT undergraduates are automatically members,




elected Steve Wallman '75 (MacGregor) and James Moody '75 (Baker) as President (UAP) and Vice President (UAVP) in April.

At least 392 people out of 710 who voted (out of about 4000 undergraduates) elected Wallman/Moody. The 17% turnout was typical of recent years, and was a drop of 500 from the turnout in the first UAP election, which was declared invalid because of suspected ballot stuffing. In 1973's unusually heated contest, 1700 voted (April 26).

8.01
First term physics, also known as 8.01, has existed in several forms in recent years, with the current combination of self/study - traditional quiz/problem sets the result of a large number of failures in the 1972-73 school year. By the fall of '73, the number of failures was cut in half (February 26).

6-A
The Co-op program in electrical engineering, which involves working for pay as well as attending classes, is more popular than ever. The program is greatly oversubscribed and continually seeks new firms to join the program (February 26).

Three Laws of Checking that are true by definition.

Law #1	Law #2	Law #3
Free Checking: This is the easy one. All you have to do is maintain \$100 in your checking account or \$500 in a statement savings account. Write as many checks as you want, free.	Special Checking: If you only write a few checks a month and don't want to keep a minimum balance account, you may prefer this service. You pay a monthly service charge of 85¢ plus 10¢ for each check paid. No charge for deposits, up to five per month.	Regular Checking: If you write a lot of checks each month, and don't wish to maintain a minimum balance account, you might prefer this service. Your basic charges are: 85¢ for monthly maintenance; 12¢ for each deposit; 3¢ for each check in deposit and 9¢ for each check paid. To offset these charges, you'll be allowed 25¢ for each \$100 of your average collected balance left on deposit for the full month. Q.E.D.
		
<p>Any one of these laws can be proved at the County Bank, 515 Massachusetts Avenue. Just follow the Mass. Ave. curve from MIT. Hours: Lobby—8:30 to 3:00 Monday thru Wednesday, Thursday 8:30 to 6:00, Friday 8:30 to 5:00. Walk-up Window 3:00 to 5:00 Monday thru Wednesday</p> <p>COUNTY BANK</p> <p><small>A Shawmut Association Bank • Member F.D.I.C. ACTON, BEDFORD, BURLINGTON, CAMBRIDGE, EVERETT, LEXINGTON, WILMINGTON, WESTFORD</small></p>		

The Tech Freshman Section

THE TECH FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1974 PAGE 7

The Tech has donated these four pages as a service to the Class of 1978. Members of the R/O Committee have written the articles in this section to permit freshmen to get a better idea of MIT and provide any updated information necessary. See "Errata" on page 10. The articles are the opinion of the authors. — Editor

Fraternities house third of undergrads

By Ken Bachman and Drew Jaglom

Last fall, the MIT fraternities rushed a record 46% of the freshmen men, as well as a significant number of women. The size and extent of the MIT fraternity system, one of the largest in New England, surprises many people, including many entering freshmen.

The first reason is the preconception people have of the type of person who goes to MIT. The MIT student is supposed to be a brilliant recluse, short and skinny, wearing thick glasses and carrying a slide rule (now an electronic calculator). "Wow, you must be a genius" and "You don't look like you go to MIT" are the two most common reactions you encounter when you tell someone where you go to school.

The second reason is the preconception people have of fraternities. Fraternities supposed to be elitist; they are supposed to have rugged freshmen hazing; they are supposed to be racist; they are supposed to be rowdy; they are supposed to be antithetical to studying. For these reasons, MIT and fraternities should not be able to coexist. Maybe one could exist, perhaps

two, but not twenty-nine, not with one-third of the undergraduates living in them.

People are surprised only because their pre conceptions of both MIT and the MIT fraternity systems are misconceptions. The morass of mail from MIT should have indicated to incoming freshmen that the educational and social experience at MIT is highly diverse. The mail from the fraternities to the freshmen class, however, probably did not clarify the role which the fraternity system as a whole plays in the MIT environment.

What is a fraternity at MIT? What are the advantages of living in a fraternity? What is different about fraternities at MIT? And what do these living groups have in common? Some differences are obvious. Six are on campus, twenty are scattered throughout Boston, two are in Brookline, one is off-campus in Cambridge. Two of the houses are coed. House membership ranges from twenty-seven to over sixty. Some are "jock" houses, some "political," some "communal," some are none of these.

These houses are organized through the Interfraternity Conference (IFC), an organization (Please turn to page 8)

MIT: a drink from a fire hose

By James Moody

Well, kiddies, welcome to Camp Cambridge, just what you've been looking forward to all these years, four more years! I'm trying here to give you a preview of what MIT is like, what college is like in general, some things to expect, some myths, some facts, some impressions, and some challenges.

First, you will get mountains of reading matter like this, people telling you what it's like, where it's at, giving advice on what to do, what not to do, and when to do it. I promise you though that none of this is the real thing, only our own views and impressions about what we found. Your own reality will be composed of your feelings and impressions, your experiences as you live them. Your choice of a living group, for example, will depend on how you feel about the people and the physical surroundings, and not merely on the literature or the facade that characterizes Residence Weekend. So, take all that you read and are told (especially stuff like this) with a grain of salt. Keep your mind open and await the upcoming torrent of experiences to form your own opinions and judgments. In the final analysis, college and MIT for you will be what you find and what you make out of it.

MIT — A drink from a fire hose Education at MIT is often characterized as like taking a drink from a fire hose. You will

get this feeling often as you stare in awe at MIT's numerous course, extracurricular, and cultural opportunities. This vastness is, at times, overwhelming. We can only take a small part of this with us, but hopefully this part will contain the desire to learn, experience, and grow that we all come here with.

Academic community

Academic it is, community it isn't. "Academic community" is a convenient euphemism thrown around a lot. MIT is a microcosm of the world, containing all that is ugly, as well as the good; all the cut throat competition that characterizes the "rat race." Just as is too true in America as a whole, you will find little community awareness or pride, no common sense of purpose, no unifying force, and no communal vitality. For example, so many living groups are barren of togetherness, more like apartment houses, places to sleep and work and not a home in which to live and develop.

Community does not mean loss of individuality, lack of identity. It just means caring, reaching out, and being open. Jealously guarded individuality is merely a sign of insecurity. An individual takes on character and identity only when relating to other individuals.

At MIT, where we are engaged in the noble cause of searching out truth; at MIT, a leader in an ever more tech-

nological world, this lack of communal purpose is an enigma. Here's a real challenge. If we are to be the true leaders and creators of tomorrow, what better way to start than to reach out to each other and seek out that spark that will kindle a new purpose, direction, and energy for mankind's journey ahead?

When you feel burned out

This feeling will sooner or later happen to most of you. What are the symptoms?... When something hurts, but you when you feel alone, when you wander down the halls kicking the walls, when you question the value of your work, your ability to do it well, your choice of MIT, etc. You will question your own values, your abilities, your life style, and your goals. At such times, step back and take a look from a more cosmic point of view. In this objective light, reevaluate what is troubling you. Remember that you are part of a minority that is destined to lead, create, and change, in whatever field you choose. This is an awesome responsibility.

If you need to talk to someone, find your best friend, or try one of the Institute's other numerous resources; advisors, deans, tutors, housemaster, or psychiatrists. These are all good sources of advice, or at the very least, an understanding ear.

If you need to be alone, to get away, try the roof, a walk through Back Bay, the Arboretum, or a beach near Manchester, Mass.

Change at MIT

Time frames are a bit out of sync here at the Institute. We are only here four years. We want immediate changes. We want to reap the effects of our own efforts or suggestions. For the non-student portion of MIT, change is a time-honored event, it proceeds slowly, with much thought, deliberation, consideration. (Please turn to page 10)

Dorms offer own advantages

By Joanie Lund

As R/O Week draws near, many of you are probably thinking a lot about how life is going to be when you get here. You are anticipating a great change in your lives, and rightly so, because once you leave home, you and it will never be the same. You will have been transplanted and will begin to put down roots here almost immediately. Many of you will live on campus, where life is less "homey" than in the fraternities. Living on a college campus bears little resemblance to living anywhere else. The lifestyle is unique, and, for many college students, it is a way of life that is more stimulating than any other.

I spent my freshman year on campus at MIT, and it was an experience that taught me a good deal about people, independence, money and life in general. It was my first time being on my own and I really enjoyed the learning experience of making myself at home and becoming accustomed to the Institute.

You will probably find that you are restless and may want to stay awake at odd hours, keeping to your own personal schedule. Once you get away from the pattern you have followed at home, your new freedom will allow you to do this. The campus is always active, and there are places all over MIT where people are living, eating and drinking, studying or partying, at any hour of the day or night. Some places are always open, like the 24-Hour Coffeehouse and the Student Center Library, and I have often spent the wee hours of the morning in one or the other.

One of the most convenient

things about living on campus is the short distance you have to travel to your classes in the morning. I have often found it necessary to roll out of bed and into class, and can make it in ten minutes if I must. The dorms are also right near the Student Center and Kresge and Walker, where nearly every night there are special activities of one kind or another, or sometimes just the ordinary student activities. It is very easy to just drop in on these activities if you live so near to them.

There are other reasons that I enjoyed campus living. A major one is the tremendous number of people around all the time. Meeting and living with people was a new and exciting experience for me. I found that upperclassmen have some invaluable knowledge, just from having been here longer, and the people that I know often warned me away from problems (usually by telling me I was a dumb freshman).

The flexibility in dorm lifestyles is very great, and nearly everyone can carve out his or her own little niche in one place or another. Many people cook their own meals in the dorms that have kitchen facilities, but even in the dorms that don't, people get themselves used refrigerators and hot plates and have do-it-yourself kitchens. I found that I spent, on the average, twelve dollars a week on food, and I managed to live very nicely on that. I even was able to afford a few luxury items like fresh mushrooms and good cheese if I went to Haymarket. If you like to open cans or you believe in therapeutic starvation, you can most likely get along on a bit less.

Then there are those of the greasburger persuasion; for you there are Pritchett Lounge and Twenty Chimneys, along with a Jack-in-the-Box and a Campus House of Pizza several blocks away. And soon, maybe even before you arrive here, a McDonald's is opening up nearby. There are several other reasonable sub shops and restaurants in the area if you prefer to eat out a lot. Of course, one can always depend on the dining service to provide meals, and now there are three different meal plans to choose from, so you can pick the one that best suits your eating habits.

It is fair to warn you, too, that although the dorms are usually accommodating to all types of goings-on, you should know the Institute House rules. There has been some review of the rules lately, updating them and making changes and even discarding some. But the word from the Dean's Office is that the rules that remain will be enforced, and you would do well to know this beforehand.

If you have any practical questions (or any impractical ones even) they may be answered in the Undergraduate Residence book or in the Freshman Handbook. Once you get here you will receive a copy of HoToGAMIT (How to Get Around MIT) which you will find very helpful for all sorts of trivia. If that isn't good enough, interrogate unsuspecting upperclassmen and carefully gather the pearls of wisdom that fall from their lips (or so they think). Sometimes just using your common sense will do as well, but take care, 'cause this is a really screwy place.

Anyway, I'm beginning to ramble, so just gather all the pearls of wisdom I've just let fall, and you'll be that much better prepared for the culture shock you're about to face.

Joanie Lund '77 is Dormcon R/O Chairman.

R/O Week schedule

This schedule is a partial listing of the major events and deadlines that will occur at the beginning of R/O Week. You will receive a complete, updated schedule upon your registration at the R/O Center.

Tuesday, August 27

- *Foreign and transfer students arrive
- *7:30pm — Transfer students get-together in the Mezzanine Lounge.
- *Open House in the Foreign Students' Lounge
- *Foreign Students Shuttle in operation

Wednesday, August 28

- *10:00am — Transfer students seminar on housing, in the Mezzanine Lounge
- *12 noon — Foreign students luncheon in the McCormick Country Kitchen

Thursday, August 29

- Domestic freshmen begin arriving
- *8:00am — The R/O Center opens in the West Lounge of the Student Center, baggage storage is now available.
- *9:00pm — Coffeehouse entertainment in the West Lounge of the Student Center
- *Informal discussions and tours for foreign freshmen
- *Transfer students gathering in the evening
- *Student Center Committee Coffeehouse opens in the Center Lounge of the Student Center and remains open 24 hours a day

Friday, August 30

- *12 Noon — Folk dancing on Kresge Oval
- *4:30pm — Freshman Picnic in the Great Court
- *6:30pm — Fraternity rush and dormitory open house begin

Saturday, August 31

- *2:00pm — Women's ice cream party in the Student Center Mezzanine Lounge
- *Rushing and open houses continue
- *Rushing and open houses continue

Sunday, September 1

- *7:00pm — Fraternity bidding begins

Sports at MIT?

By Bert Halstead

"MIT is the biggest jock school in the country." This statement is based on the over-worked but nonetheless significant fact that MIT has more intercollegiate sports than any other college in the NCAA.

That's a nice "wow" statistic to start off with, but what is important about it? After all, clearly MIT isn't a major national athletic power. Where is the gigantic stadium? And who at MIT could possibly afford to put down his books to play sports anyhow?

Well, wrong on several counts; Let's start with some facts. MIT has teams with recognized varsity status in twenty-two sports: baseball, basketball (men and women), lightweight crew (men and women), heavyweight crew, cross country, fencing (men and women), golf, gymnastics, hockey, lacrosse, pistol, rifle, sailing (men and women), skiing, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, indoor track, outdoor track, water polo, and wrestling.

In addition, there are several sports in which MIT enters into

extramural competition on a "club" basis, in both men's and women's sports. Examples are rugby, softball, judo, and field hockey. More far-out examples are frisbee and tiddlywinks, in each of which MIT has held national titles in the last two years (a world title in the case of tiddlywinks)! Some of these have been club sports for a long time, and some (especially women's) are expected to attain varsity status in a year or two. Yes, people actually go out for all these sports!

But how many of these teams

are any good, you say? To the surprise of many and the delight of the MIT athletic staff, many of them are. Sure, there have been teams with winless seasons. In meet-type sports, there have been teams that came in dead last in every single meet. But what about the pistol team, national champions? What about the fencing team, New England champions for the third year, and holders of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association national team foil championship? What about heavyweight crew, second only to Wisconsin

in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association finals? What about women's sailing, taking fourth place in the national championships, after having been the champions the two years before?

There are also individual stars. Consider Frank Richardson '77, who qualified for the national track championships; Ed Hanley '74, undefeated in twenty-two wrestling matches this season; Johan Akerman '77, IFA national individual foil champion; or Bill Young '74, New England tennis singles champion in 1973, not to mention many others with similar accomplishments to their credit.

So sports at MIT is indeed a going concern. Certainly, though, any group of four thousand college students must include a few who are good at sports. That is true, and I make no claim that MIT has more of them than other colleges, but it is a fact that fully 60% of the student body participate in organized sports at some level, from the most random "C" league intramural teams up to intercollegiate competition.

None of this really describes what makes MIT sports the most unique and forward-looking program around, though. Sports at MIT is not big business. The MIT athletic program is 100% directed toward you, the participant. No admission is charged at any intercollegiate event at MIT. No "cutting" of team squads is done by the coaches. Any student with intercollegiate eligibility can go out for any sport, and stay with the team for the whole season. There is no guarantee that you will play, or go on all the road trips, but you will not be excluded from the team. A player's removal from a team roster must be initiated by the player himself.

It is not always easy to go out (Please turn to page 10)

Fraternities provide social atmosphere

(Continued from page 9)

which primarily helps with collective buying in order to get cheaper prices, and with organizing rush week. The IFC is presently attempting to help increase inter-house and community-wide social events. However, the IFC does not control the operations of the houses.

One of the major advantages of fraternities is their freedom of action. Fraternities own their own houses, and their members are responsible to themselves and set their own rules. Many houses have rules which have stood for a long time, some operate without any rules at all, voting only when an issue of importance arises.

With this independence goes additional responsibility. The Institute does not maintain the house, there is no landlord to whom to complain, there are no parents to go to when something goes wrong. All maintenance, financing, renovations, and meal systems must be planned and carried out by the members. The members must also be responsible for working out interpersonal differences, as well as judging when serious problems with cooperation occur.

This additional responsibility is rewarded by two things: self-determination and group spirit. Fraternities are able to choose their own direction socially and develop their own group image. As a fraternity member one has the opportunity to be close friends with about forty people, to be interested in their well-being, and to have them interested in yours. In order to allow the house to function smoothly, all members must be willing to be a contributing part of the larger group, and to work to make it a living group worth living in.

Group spirit, however, does not imply homogeneity. Look at the membership of any fraternity on campus and you will find a diversity of family, financial, and geographical backgrounds, of academic and extracurricular interests, of political beliefs and social activities. It is this diversity that is a major factor in the strength of the MIT fraternities, and it provides their members with the advantage of associating with people of many varied and different backgrounds.

The idea of fraternal spirit has, unfortunately, been tied historically with the extreme and vicious physical and mental "hazing" which "pledges" (fraternity members) often had to undergo. This presumably made a new member feel part of the group once he had successfully completed the pledge period. In some instances, however, this policy caused unnecessary mental and physical hardships, and sometimes resulted in tragedy. The accidental drowning of a fraternity man at MIT in 1956 caused the IFC to pass strict rules eliminating all physical and

emotional hazing in pledge training programs.

Present pledge programs range from giving immediate equality to freshmen and helping them learn as they go along to providing actual programs geared towards helping the freshmen learn about the running of the house, taking responsibilities in its operation, sometimes including freshman duties, and acquainting the freshman with the academic, social and cultural opportunities provided by MIT and the Boston area. Freshmen are expected to contribute in constructive ways, and are not given meaningless tasks to perform.

The individual house also organizes its own educational and social activities. Some houses have a graduate student tutor to help with academic work and hold quiz reviews. Many houses have study hours, so that members can work without disturbance, and upperclassmen are always available to help and advise on any problems, academic or otherwise. Over the period of time when living groups had their academic performances measured, the fraternity system always did above Institute average, probably due in part to these programs.

Socially, houses have a wide range of activities. Some houses have parties almost every weekend, ranging from the standard band party to wine-tasting, casino, and finger-painting affairs. There is also at least one system-wide party a year, historically the Skuffle around Halloween or the Fiji Island Party. Often several houses will get together to hire one of the top small Boston groups for a party. Other houses, for those who prefer a lower-key approach, leave social activities up to the individual brothers for the most part, having large house parties only occasionally.

All houses field at least a few intramural teams, and while the quality of the teams may not always be of major-league caliber, there is a league for everybody, and everyone has a good time participating. This attitude prevails in many aspects of fraternity life, and is reflected in myriad bridge, poker, and chess games, and in group outings to baseball games, picnics, movies, concerts, and house retreats.

Fraternities offer other benefits as well. Since the members determine what they will eat, the food is generally more satisfactory than in the dorms. Costs will probably be much better than those in the dorms this year (the average fraternity housebill last year for room and board was \$1400), and the housebill includes more — 18 to 21 meals a week, kitchen and social privileges, and linen. The low cost is attained by careful budgeting and planning. When redecorating and repairs are needed, fraternity members usually plan and

undertake them themselves. This also reduces the cost of fraternity living, as well as providing practical experience to the individual members.

The houses at MIT come in astounding varieties. They range from 80-year-old converted duplexes to governor's mansions, from perennial intramural champions to perpetual bottom-league hacks, from freshman work sessions and chores to house equality, from full-time cooks to cooking by members to open kitchens, from benevolent despotisms to structured committee governments to near anarchy, from all triples and equals to all single rooms, from the socially infamous to the totally unheard of, and from the traditionally ritualistic to the traditionally anti-traditional.

The fraternities have one basic thing in common: they each offer an intense living experience. When things go wrong, they can go very wrong, because the house has none to blame but itself, and none to correct the problems but itself. When things go right, however, the experience is much more rewarding. A house can realize that things

went right because they, as a group, made them go right. When you are having trouble relating well to one person, you cannot move out of the suite and never see him again; you have to work out the differences. However, when your house can cut the housebill by fifty dollars per person for the second term and still put an unexpected \$2000 in the bank, the members can be satisfied knowing that they themselves succeeded in accomplishing this.

Without sacrificing individuality, fraternities provide the opportunity to be a part of a closely knit group. Fraternity members have great freedom to decide how they will conduct their affairs, and, at the same time, have a group of close friends always ready to help, to advise, and to encourage, but never to force. It is this combination of independence and group membership, of responsibility and developing maturity, that explains why the fraternity system at MIT is so successful.

Ken Bachman '75 PiKA is IFC rush chairman and Drew Jaglom '74 (DTD) is a former IFC Judcomm chairman.

Get extracurricular

By Forrest N. Krutter

MIT has many different facets to present to its students. One side of MIT is its student activities, which run the gamut from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics to the Young Socialist Alliance. There are over one hundred student activities that are officially recognized by the Association of Student Activities (ASA). These activities can be divided into a number of broad categories.

The first category is the campus media by whose good graces I am able to bring you this article. MIT has four student newspapers, three to present the happenings at MIT and throughout the world from their respective viewpoints, and one covering foreign students' interests. We also have an FM broadcasting station, WTBS and Tech Engineering News, a journal dedicated to the publication of undergraduate research, *Technique*, MIT's yearbook, provides a glimpse of the year that has just passed. All these organizations serve to keep the MIT community informed of that which is going on around them.

Some organizations are service-oriented. APO and TCA have worked on blood and charity drives as well as projects benefitting the MIT and outside communities. Haute Saone Priory also runs service projects. The Lecture Series Committee shows movies at bargain basement prices on weekend evenings for the entertainment of the MIT community. Other groups

stage plays during the school year. We have an excellent symphony orchestra and concert band, which have been nationally acclaimed.

Foreign student organizations provide a tie with the home country as well as an interest to their membership and the general community. Information on foreign student organizations can be obtained from the Foreign Students' Office. Religious clubs conduct much more than worship services, with all kinds of events of interest to MIT students, who are not the world's most religious people.

The last group of clubs is the largest: the interest groups. Some of them are political, some academic, but most cover such areas as fish raising, strategic games, folk dancing, ballroom dancing, parapsychology, outings into the wild, automobiles, and everything in between. We have top chess and tiddlywinks teams in which you might participate, depending on where your talents lie, in your mind or your fingertips. Some groups represent certain ethnic segments of the community. One group tries to represent all of the varied interests of MIT's undergraduates, the Undergraduate Association (alias student government) and its committees.

MIT has far more student activities than can be listed in this article, and none can be adequately described in one sentence. I have tried to present a sprinkling of the student activities here, not an exhaustive list, with the result that many

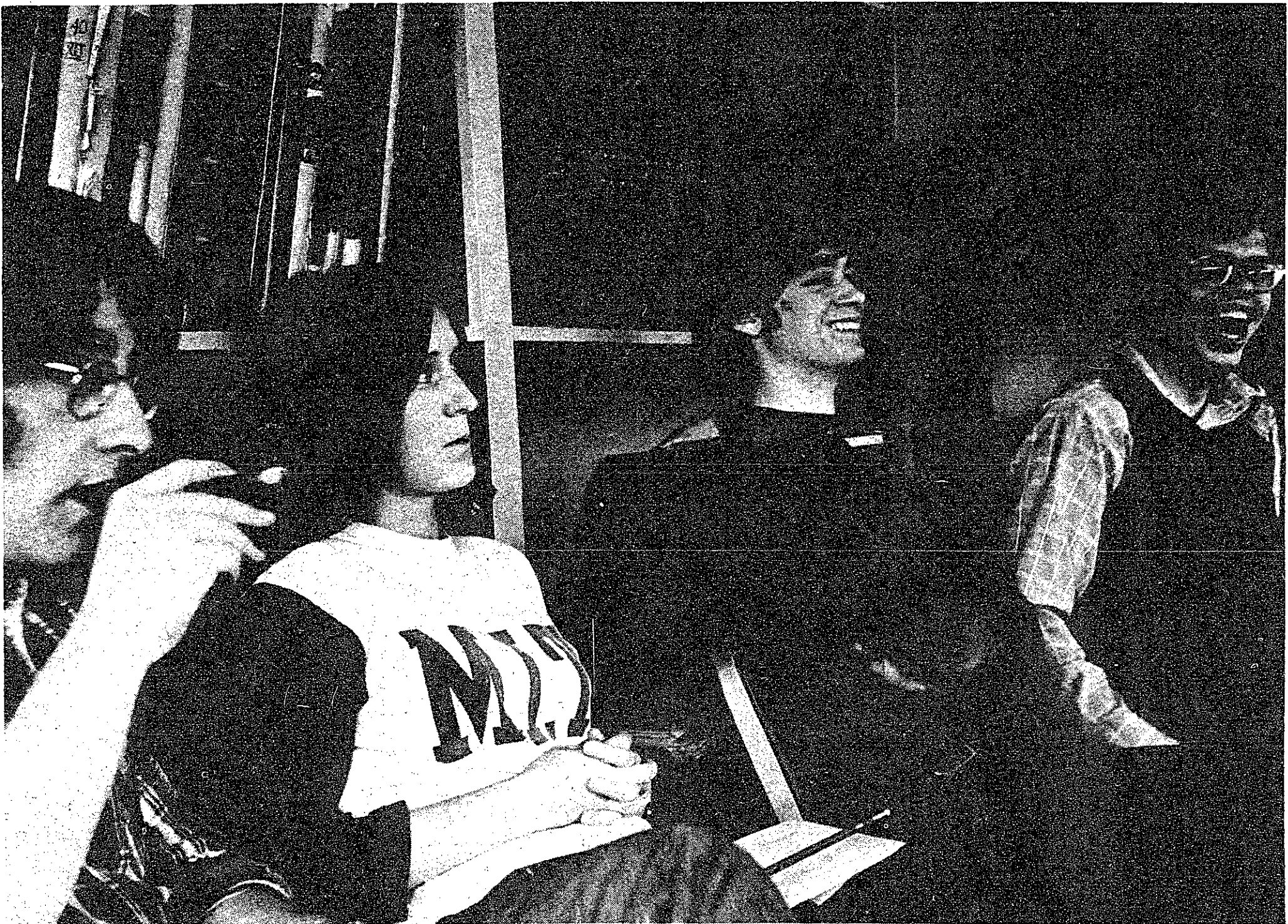
very active organizations were not covered. In the Freshman Handbook you can find a listing and description of each activity. The Association of Student Activities is always glad to provide specific information about student activities. We have a complete listing of all recognized activities, where they can be found, and who heads them.

Another good way of finding out about MIT student activities will be to attend the Activities Midway in the duPont Gym on Thursday, September 5, from 6:30 to 9:00pm. There the activities have a chance to tell you about themselves, and you can find activities which meet your interests. Though the midway is part of R/O Week, it is not limited to freshmen. Everyone is invited. There are new activities every year, and your interests have probably changed since you attended the midway as a freshman.

MIT student activities exist to satisfy the varying interests of both undergraduates and graduates. These activities are able to provide services of all sorts to the MIT community because people give of their time. It is easy to enjoy a movie LSC shows, read one of the campus papers, or attend a musical, but the Association of Student Activities hopes that you will consider being an active part in one (or more) of the activities. It can become an important part of your MIT education.

Forrest Krutter '75 is a secretary of the ASA.

The Tech



What's wrong with this picture?
(answer upside down, below)

You may join the staff of The Tech at any time, but the earlier you join, the better. See us at the activities midway. Stop by our office during R/O Week. Or watch us put our first issue together after 8pm, Wednesday, September 4. If You have questions, feel free to write. Look for our summer letter too.

The Tech
PO Box 29, MIT Branch W20-483 (Student Center)
Cambridge, Ma. 02139 (617)253-1541

You're not in it. Join THE TECH this fall.

Never let school get in the way of your education

(Continued from page 7)

tion of alternatives, and discussion. Their time spans at MIT are much longer, and they are content to see changes happen more slowly and deliberately. Changes that are all too slow for us are all too quick for them. For us, frustration, and for them, culture shock with the changing times.

Just a few short years ago, the campus was torn by riots, strikes, occupations, and political strife. Four years later, political actions seem out of the question, and a strike would never work. Student life styles are in constant flux. Drugs have peaked out. Beer and the Fifties are coming back! Few at the Institute really have a clear idea of the current state of student life, since this changes so fast.

Classes

Some are boring, some interesting. One of the biggest criticisms is that they seem somehow cold and sterile, a dry teacher talking about drier material, few questions, little discussion, closed people. Unfortunately, sleep comes all too easy in some classes. Where are all the bright, excited, eager people that are supposed to be here? I'm convinced they're here, there's just something wrong with some of the class formats. If teachers could spend a few minutes in the first few section meetings having people introduce themselves, learning each other's names, and generating some discussion, this would help.

None of the material is impossible to learn. Most of the concepts are easy to learn, or are simple extensions of familiar ideas. It's the neat little tricks and special applications that are the hard parts. Ask questions! If interesting, you will be amply rewarded. If stupid, you will at

least get them out of your system. One of the biggest impediments to curiosity is the fear of appearing stupid. You had better shake this fear, or you will just be wasting a lot of your time wondering why. You're not expected to know everything about everything. Just ignore the phonies who appear to. You will find these people quite annoying.

Education

You are about to get one for the next four years. But, what will you be getting? MIT's view of an "education" is generally academic in nature, going to classes, mastering problem sets, regurgitating it all back on exams, receiving grades, and finally a diploma. MIT even narrows it down further than this. In many subjects there is more emphasis on the how, on learning facts and formulas, on mastering "tricks," than on searching out "why."

This monolithic view of education leads to monolithic people, with monolithic world views. Mark Twain remarked that he never let school get in the way of his education. The classroom is only a small part of a true education.

Education is growth — academic, personal, and social; all equally important to a whole person. Education is moral and spiritual, it is curiosity about all things in nature and in mankind, it is constantly asking why? and why not?

Education is the broadening of horizons, a collage of experiences. Education is making mistakes, picking up, and starting all over again. Education is a very personal experience, unique to each individual. It doesn't come in measurable chunks or discrete pieces; learning is part of a whole ongoing process, which will never cease.

Financial aid

MIT makes the claim that no student will be denied an education because of financial need. Therefore if you ever feel you can't continue due to lack of money, don't take "no" from the financial aid office. Go see someone else, your advisor, a dean, student government. There is a real crunch for money now, and if your parents make from 12 to 22 thousand, and if you are not the only child, or if you have to support yourself totally, the way MIT evaluates your need will seem ludicrous. Hopefully, something can be done about this.

Get involved!!!

The classroom is only a small part of your "Educational Experience." If you persist in sitting in your room studying, you will miss the vast human, interpersonal side of the world, where the non-academic side of MIT has much to offer.

There are over 100 events taking place in the student center every week, most open to students. On weekends, the choices range among movies, parties, concerts, plays, cultural productions, etc.

There are over 100 student activities offering almost every imaginable type of diversion, and you could always start your own. Student government offers the opportunity to plan events and activities, initiate change, and work with faculty and administration committees.

MIT offers 22 varsity sports, more than any other school in the country, and there are hundreds of intramural teams that compete throughout the year. The IM leagues are mostly just for fun, and the rankiest beginners are not only welcomed but encouraged.

Living groups are full of friendly people to do things

with, with the whole house, or in small groups.

One caution here: Just as over emphasis on academics is harmful, so is too much time and energy spent on extracurricular life. For some people, it is too easy to get involved in too many things. A healthy balance is the only answer.

At MIT, it is hard to get a "general education" in the classical sense of a broadly based preparation for any field of endeavor. MIT presupposes a broad general background, in addition to preparation in the sciences, and hence requires few general education courses. An MIT education is becoming increasingly more specialized, ever more technical society for qualified scientists and engineers. The information explosion and the rapid rate of growth of mankind's total knowledge have forced a narrowing of scope to produce trained people in the same four years time as MIT students studied a hundred years ago. The UROP program provides about half of the students with the opportunity to participate in the frontiers of research, as early as your first week at the Institute.

Still, a general education is possible, if you make the effort to carve it out of MIT. Several departments and inter-disciplinary programs offer degree options with few requirements, that allow students to create their own majors.

Growing numbers of students are majoring in the humanities. MIT's programs in the arts and social sciences have the same standards of quality and professionalism held by engineering and the sciences. A new center for the arts will be built soon. The performing arts are very strong.

If you are headed for a career in the humanities, do not underestimate the value of a technical education. You will be able to bring a new outlook, new approaches, fresh ideas, and useful techniques to your chosen field.

Parties

I'll bet you didn't know MIT is a party school. Its a carefully guarded secret, for we don't want just anybody getting in here. There are living group and campus-wide parties, some social event every weekend, and more each year. MIT people generally have a rotten social reputation, having little to talk about but their last problem set, or the latest theories about quasars. You're just going to have to fight the stereotype, be yourself, and let your own vibrant personality shine through. There are more parties all the time, both large and small, and more people going out than two years ago; things are generally getting better.

Still, too many people stand around with their hands in their pockets, wanting harder than ever to meet people, talk, dance, etc. You'll only be missing out on the fun if you fall into this trap, so just put your inhibitions and fears aside and try being yourself and meeting people, just once, and the fears will be no more.

Ruts

Studying — There are the all-nighters, and the last minute cramming for exams. There will always be more you can do, another problem set, another book to read. You will be lucky if you ever feel completely caught up. So, on this bright cheery note, just do as much as you can commensurate with your other goals, and leave it at that.

Staying on campus — With all that Boston and Cambridge has to offer, and with the beauty and charm of New England awaiting you, you will be foolish to spend all your time on campus, even though there is always something going on. Besides, the change will do you good. Ask around about Talbot House, and be sure to make it up there at least once.

Staying in your room — You can't convince me that you can study all the time, and, if you feel you must, you will be better off in a morgue than college. Just don't!

Objectivism — This is another cop out, an excuse for people insecure in their individual identity. Ayn Rand's miopic view emphasizes survival of the fittest and competition and makes few allowances for what is human. Ask an objectivist where they would fit in their model world.

"I am stupid" — Nobody at MIT is, and you are all capable of doing the work anyway, or you wouldn't be here in the first place.

"I can't" — You can!!!

Grades — They are important because, unfortunately, the outside world (e.g. grad schools) use them as a yardstick of your achievement and ability. They aren't a very good measure but it's all they have to go on. Just do the best you can. Pre-meds are the worst offenders here.

Teachers

Here you will find experts in their fields. Some will be the greatest teachers you have ever known. Some will be the worst. Some are so dedicated to their research that they are hard to find, and have little time for students. A good teacher can open the gates to a new world, kindling an undying fire of interest. A poor lecturer can kill interest in all the secrets in the universe. For this reason, when picking a course, it is equally important to pick the teacher. Course content varies from the catalog description depending on the teacher, and teachers rotate from year to year. Consult the department, the course evaluation guide, and, best of all, the grapevine for information about specific teachers and subjects.

Teachers are people, too. Don't be shy about going to their office to ask questions, for help with problem sets, or just to talk. At worst, they're never there. At best, you will have a new friend, and a fount of information. The first step, though, is up to you.

Errata

Some errors appear in the *Freshman Handbook* and the *Undergraduate Residence Book*. Below are the corrections:

In the *Freshman Handbook*:

1. Page 82: Advanced Placement Program of the CEEB. The first paragraph should read "Mathematics AB test requires a score of 5..."

2. Page 106: The List of Distribution subjects is missing a title. The title "Foreign Languages and Literatures" should appear between subjects 21,024 and 23,011.

In the *Undergraduate Residence Book*:

3. Page 34: The phone number for ATO fraternity should be 494-0060. (Same correction on wallet-sized telephone information card.)

Additionally, the Physics Department has cancelled the Seminar-Tutorial option (8,014-8,024) described on page 104 of the *Freshman Handbook*.

22 sports, but no football

(Continued from page 8)

for a team, though. Any viable team needs to practice, and practice often. A couple of hours a night can seem to be an unaffordably long period to spend not studying, especially if you have a paper due or a quiz the next day. As a result, sports at MIT operate in an air of uncertainty. Coaches are never absolutely sure who is going to come out for the team next year, or even who won't be able to go on the next road trip because of a quiz. To operate under these circumstances calls for a special breed of person, and MIT's coaches are. They seem to fully share MIT's unique athletic philosophy, and as a rule they are as considerate of the person who has trouble shooting a lay-up, or serving a tennis ball, as they are of the hot-shot athlete.

Another circumstance with which coaches have to deal is the fact that MIT allows absolutely no athletic recruiting of any kind. This probably explains why MIT hasn't fielded a football team in over sixty years (although Sports Information director Pete Close has surmised that a 52-0 loss to Harvard around the turn of the century might have had something to do with it — that's 52 touchdowns!). Nobody's continued student status at MIT depends on his athletic performance. It is an interesting statistic, though, that MIT athletes tend to do better academically than their less active brethren, and actually tend to do better during the sport season than at other times of the year.

For more occasional players,

who feel they haven't the time or skill for intercollegiate athletics, MIT has the finest intramural program I know. It receives a healthy budget from the Athletic Department, but is completely student-run. In fact, for you greasy, power-hungry types out there, there are a lot of opportunities to learn all about athletic administration.

There are nineteen different IM sports: all the ones you'd expect, including touch football. The major sports have paid student referees (another opportunity for the power- or money-hungry), and participation is extremely broad. Last year there was 115 different basketball teams, 84 softball teams, and over sixty each in football and ice hockey. Each of these figures represents an all-time high. Depending on the sport, seasons are typically four to eight games, and practice time is available. The level of competition ranges from serious in "A" leagues to spastic, but fun, in "C" leagues.

A non-academic requirement at MIT is that each undergraduate must complete eight units of physical education credit. Currently, credit can be amassed in three ways: by intercollegiate participation, by "advanced standing" examinations in certain sports, such as hockey, or polish up individual skills, such as tennis, swimming, or sailing. In consonance with the MIT philosophy that it's "playing the game" that counts, there are no grades for these courses. You accumulate credit simply by coming and participating.

Something new is in the works this year — courses in officiating several sports. These

courses, which may or may not carry PE credit, will take even the uninitiated and turn them into IM officials, a unique experience.

The most important thing about MIT sports is the people here, and the attitude they foster. That is the key ingredient, but the available athletic facilities are a consideration too. Here the record is mixed. This is not a "big money" athletic plant. Some of it, such as the hockey rink, is downright antiquated, but most of it (the sailing pavilion, the gymnasium, the Alumni Pool, the crew boat-house) is just fine.

A multi-million-dollar athletic complex is planned, and, if fund-raising efforts scheduled for the fall go well, could begin construction soon. Its completion, which could happen in 1976, would mark a significant updating of MIT's facilities in several sports. Still, even now MIT has most of the equipment you'd be likely to find anywhere else, including a very friendly trainer, Jimmy Lester, and a well-equipped training room. Furthermore, MIT has one very important advantage — all the facilities (crew, sailing, soccer, you name it) are located right on campus. No ten-mile rides to the river, and, believe it, accessibility makes a big difference.

So if you have any interest in sports, if you can benefit at all from some form of physical activity, and almost everybody can, then MIT has more to offer you than any other school in the nation.

Bert Halstead '74 is administrative assistant for the R/O Committee.

MIT offers writing course

By Michael Garry

Writing is alive and well and at MIT.

So if you have a budding or fully developed interest in writing poetry, short stories, essays, technical papers or even novels — MIT's newly established writing program may be just what you're looking for.

Though writing courses have been offered for some time at MIT, the writing program, a pilot program scheduled to begin this fall, has certain innovative features: students can now major in writing or take the upper class humanities concentration in writing. Those who have been working on the program for the past several months, drawing up proposals and gathering much student and administrative support, hope it will have an even larger impact.

"We want to raise the profile of writing at the Institute," says Ken Skier, a spokesman for the program and technical instructor in it. "The writing program," Skier continues, "must be responsive to the needs of the entire MIT community, including students and faculty members of all departments."

Skier emphasized that anyone with questions about how their desire to write or to have their writing improved can best be satisfied, should contact one of the faculty members in charge of the program: Joe Brown, Patsy Cumming, Sandy Kaye or Robert Rathbone. They will be available in 14E-310. This suite of offices is now the home of the MIT writing center.

The writing program has grown out of considerable support from faculty, students and

key administrators, such as Provost Walter Rosenblith, Dean of Humanities Harold Hanham and Associate Dean of Humanities Don Blackmer. Blackmer calls the program "a creative response to the feeling of faculty and students at MIT that greater opportunities for writing need to be made available."

Student-teachers play a significant role in the writing program. They are undergraduate students who, together with faculty members, guide and direct writing classes. Skier said that they are called student-teachers rather than the usual name for undergraduate teachers, teaching assistants, because "they serve a much greater function than just grading papers."

In conjunction with the writing program a text *Free Writing* has recently been completed. Its authors are students, teachers and faculty members from the program. Contract negotiations with a publisher are now underway. In addition, a report is available describing the program in detail. Skier asks students and faculty to read the report and comment on "how the program can be made more responsive to the needs of the Institute."

Another feature Skier hopes will be incorporated in the program is the opportunity to do undergraduate research in the writing and teaching processes. In any case, Skier points out, the program is still evolving. Perhaps its most important purpose, he concludes, is "to dispel the slide-rule image of MIT by serving the many sensitive students at MIT who want and need to express themselves."

Physics option lost

(Continued from page 3)

One student who took the sequence last year concurred with French's observation, saying that the tutoring "made life easier" and that he managed to establish a close rapport with his particular tutor. He noted that if he were in an incoming freshman he would want a seminar-tutorial physics option and was chagrined by the decision to cancel the course.

The tutorial approach does not work for everyone. In the past two years enrollment at mid year dropped off by about a third. Some students, said Judith Bostock, coordinator of 8.01, "prefer the anonymity of a large lecture hall." One student said that he transferred into the standard 8.02 option at mid-year because he found the teaching in 8.014 poor and was unhappy with the tutorial sessions.

In keeping with the desire to instill a more personal touch in 8.01, a tutoring room will be open to students for three hours each afternoon. Students with severe problems should contact Bostock, who will then arrange special tutoring sessions for

them. Professor Rainer Weiss, in charge of overseeing physics courses, said that an increased effort will be made by recitation instructors to seek out students with particular difficulties and give them tutorial aid.

Weiss, in commenting about the cancellation of 8.014-8.024, said that he and others responsible for allocating teaching resources are concerned about maintaining a high degree of interaction between the physics major and faculty members. Although only two faculty members were involved in 8.014-8.024 — Professors Earle Loman and June Mathews — it was decided, Weiss said, that they could be best utilized in an upperclass physics course. He also pointed out the very demanding nature of the seminar-tutorial sequence, which made it difficult to find people interested in teaching it.

Weiss emphasized that the best way for a freshman to interact with a physics professor, besides taking one of the freshman seminar subjects in physics, is to engage in an undergraduate research project in some area



Photo by Karsh: Ottawa

Vannevar Bush, renowned MIT scientist and humanitarian, died on June 28 at the age of 84.

Bush was one of the pre-eminent innovative minds of this century. A former professor, vice-president and dean of engineering at the Institute, Bush's work in the 1920's and 1930's paved the way for the development of the modern electronic computer. From 1939 to 1955 he was president of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, DC. During this period he also served as science advisor to President Franklin Roosevelt, organizing the science and technology behind the US war effort. He was chairman of the corporation of MIT from 1957 to 1959 and honorary chairman from 1959 to 1966.

Pneumonia was said to be the primary cause of Bush's death.

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Admissions expects 1030 frosh

(Continued from page 1)

At the time these housing decisions were made, it appeared that about 40 freshmen would still have to be overcrowded into the system. At MIT, all freshmen who do not live at home are required to reside in Institute Approved Housing — dormitories or fraternities. About 400 freshmen join fraternities. The remainder are assigned places in the dormitory system, the actual assignments being determined by a lottery. A larger class or smaller "rush" (less freshmen pledging fraternities than there are spaces for them) means that more students must be assigned to dormitories. As upperclassmen usually have the single rooms, overcrowding usually results in freshmen living tripled in doubles or quadrupled in triples for at least their first term.

With a projected class of 30 more students, the degree of overcrowding increases. Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning has based his estimates of the housing situation on a Registration Day class size of 1035. He expects the fraternities to pledge about 375 freshmen (plus a few upperclassmen) but hopes that the number will be higher as every student who joins a fraternity will ease the over-crowding by that much.

About ten students are expected to join Student House and about 20 are expected to commute. Therefore, Browning will have to find 630 beds for freshmen plus a few upperclassmen readmits to the system (usually 40 but more likely limited to 20 this year due to the lack of space). The problem is that right now there are only 456 spaces available.

The situation is not as firm as 200 students not having a place to stay. Every year, particularly in late August, a number of upperclassmen cancel their assignments as they find apartments of their own. Like the melt, cancellations so far this year have been slow — only 10 compared to about 25 this time last year. Browning hopes that the rate will pick up and feels a reasonable estimate is that 135 will leave the system. This will leave approximately 50 freshmen unassigned without overcrowding.

Browning explains that there are three levels of crowding. Level I provides 57 beds by doubling singles in East Campus and adding a student to the larger doubles and triples in other dorms. Level II provides 17 more spaces by putting more people in East Campus and Burton, increasing the overall crowding in the dorm but not worsening the room-by-room situation. Level III is the last resort of putting up ten students in the MacGregor lounges. The total space provided is thus 84 beds.

If only the 50 extra beds are

required, just Level I will be implemented. This was the expectation this February when the class size decision was made with the realization that some 42 freshmen would have to be crowded into the system.

Browning believes that the problems should work out: he points out that at this time last year there were 175 spaces needed versus 200 this year. Because the Dean's Office was more lenient on readmits to the system, 30 freshmen experienced crowding, so the situation should be much the same as last year. However, he points out that he does not now have the margin for error which he had then.

One implication which Browning does not often mention is that the crowding of 50 freshmen really affects a total of 120 to 150 students who live together in those overpopulated rooms.

Basically, there have been two reasons why the housing system has been saturated in

recent years. A larger fraction of upperclassmen have decided to remain within the system rather than seeking apartments of their own. One reason may possibly be a scarcity of apartments in the Boston area, not to mention the high costs and the necessity of taking a place year round. This trend has been amazing in the face of the nationwide tendency of college students to move off campus, leaving empty dorms behind. However, with rapidly rising dorm rates making off campus living more competitive, more students may opt to leave the system. One of the problems in estimating the total amount of overcrowding is that the Dean's Office has no exact idea of how many upperclassmen will cancel their reserved rooms at the last minute.

The other source of the problem is that class size has usually been slightly greater than available housing space, the worst

cases being this year and the class of 1976 (1050 students, 50 more than expected).

The Class of 1978

The Class of 1978 will set the record for the highest proportion of women, about 20%. This is a continuation of the trend towards increasing female enrollment, an accomplishment which is mostly the result of an active campaign to recruit more women applicants. The campaign was intended to make the possibilities available at MIT known to qualified women and members of other minorities.

Of the 1053 still intending to attend, Cohen reports that 47 are black, six are of Puerto Rican heritage, nine are Mexican Americans, and one is an American Indian. All numbers show slight increases, and Richardson still expresses his disappointment at the failure to attract larger numbers of qualified minority applicants.

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For the last two summers, I have remained in Cambridge and received the gripes about going home from my staff. I'm not too thrilled about being at MIT year-round, but here are the summer sobs from Barb Moore, our chairperson; John Hanzel, our managing editor; and Fred Hutchison, my editorial assistant. I didn't hear from Mike McNamee, our news editor who is working for the Indianapolis Star at home, or from Norm Sandler, our executive editor who is working in Washington for the Office of Technology Assessment ... I assume they have nothing to complain about — Storm Kauffman, Editor-in-Residence.

Home, sweet home

By Barb Moore

DAYTON— Next time you think that summer vacation is a time of rest and relaxation, think about it again.

If you're like most of us, you'll need at least one full-time summer job just to meet MIT's exorbitant prices. You'll be working 40 hours each and every week, and you can't cut work if it's a nice day.

I don't mean to knock summer vacation. No one pays me to go to classes, and a summer job is, needless to say, a pleasant change. It even makes me feel guilty to take money on payday for doing less work than I pay to do at the Institute.

Maybe I've gotten a little ahead of myself — I'm already assuming that you have a summer job. This means either that one of your parents' friendly contacts pulled through or that through blind luck you managed to stumble onto a job. High paying jobs are preferable to the other kind, but I guess you can't be choosy.

So once you find a job, or your father breaks down and hires you, you might as well kiss good-bye to a sun tan. It's tough to get a tan when you work all day and it rains all weekend, which it will, of course. Resign yourself to the fact that you'll look anemic for yet another summer.

I've also found that a job does grave damage to my morning tennis games. The good life of a college student — free tennis courts whenever you manage to reserve one — must await the return of the school year.

Summer is not all that bad, though. No one has asked me to solve a differential equation yet. There's no homework to speak of, and as I mentioned before,

you get paid for your work.

But this is a bit general, so maybe I should get down to the specifics. What is summer vacation like in Dayton, Ohio, home of hairspray and white belts? Books have been written on lesser subjects.

Dayton is a difficult place to describe. There are places to go, provided you wish to be picked up by some sleazy creep wearing white shoes and maroon double-knits. There are many theaters, but unless you want to see "Animal Lovers" or "Beauty and the Boxer" forget it. And don't even think about the non-existent beaches.

I guess some people manage to survive summers, even years, in Dayton. It's not as bad as it could be. At least it isn't close to Pittsburgh.

I should look on the bright side, I guess. I can live for free with my parents in Dayton, with all the comforts of home. It's cheap to live in Ohio — a recent study showed that \$1700 in Dayton would buy the same standard of living as \$2200 in Boston. Even politics are looking up. There are fewer Nixonites in Dayton than you would ever imagine.

Despite its recent improvements, Dayton can still be summed up in one word for the unwary student: boring. Most of us rarely experience acute boredom at MIT, since we are busy experiencing acute sleeplessness or malnutrition. Boredom can be a vicious thing.

Don't read this and smugly think, "That poor jerk, why did she ever go back to that hole in the first place?" You'll see. Home holds a fatal fascination for students and despite all the warnings, you too may return to your hometown some day.

Interning is more than its cracked up

By Fred H. Hutchison

[Fred Hutchison is an Editorial Consultant for The Tech and is currently spending the summer as an intern on Capitol Hill. — Editor]

WASHINGTON — May 28, 1974: I get my first impression of Washington in an overheard conversation with a member of the House of Representatives:

REP X: This is Ken calling from the House floor.

SECRETARY: (Stunned Silence)

REP. X: Do you remember me from the \$500 a plate dinner last month?

SECRETARY: No ... (a lie)

REP. X: Would a trip on my houseboat help to refresh your ...

I find out later that his guy leaves the wife at home. Uh huh ...

May 30: Today I got my first informal glimpse of the Senator. He came into my corner of the newsletter-strewn portion of the office known affectionately as "the backroom," fondled the leaves on the plant sitting on my bookcase and brushed off my stare by saying that he had to make sure there were no artificial plants in HIS office.

June 3: Today I got my first informal glimpse of the Post Office, the place the Senator parks his car, the package wrapping room (Jack the Wrapper), the place the Senator sends us to cash his checks, our firetrap of a locker in the attic, the place the Senator's personal secretary tells us the Senator wants his clothes taken down to, the place they keep the buttons from the '68 campaign, the place we go to get the Senator's ...

June 5: I solo as a tour guide. I get a third of a group of 4-H'er's (future farmers/home-makers). I lead a tour through the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court. I have never been inside the Library of Congress or the Supreme Court. I have a contest with John to see who can make up the most facts. He wins. He's had an extra year to practice.

June 7: A girl asked me why I'm spending the summer as an intern. I said it sure beats checking for mangoes at JFK customs. No one gets the joke.

June 10: I take a family of six, including two great looking girls on a tour of the Capitol Building. We go into the old House chamber (now filled with a statue for every state in the union, except Alaska), check out the relevant statues of "the famous deceased statesmen," and get stuck waiting behind a tour-group of beehive girls, junior sumo wrestlers, and Australian snake charmers. I say: "Let's listen to the tour-guide for a second." The tour-guide in two sentences contradicts two dates I have pulled from the proverbial scarce atmosphere. The girls giggle. I say: "Moving right along ..."

June 11: Found the following while doing research on the vote records of one of the Republican members of our delegation: S. 1888, Farm Program Extension. Poage motion to order the previous question on his pending motion to agree to the Senate amendment to the House amendments to the Senate version of the House bill with an amendment to urge American farmers to produce to their full capabilities.

June 14: The intern makes the mistake of telling the press secretary that he has offset paste-up experience. The press secretary grins and hands the intern a Congressional Record reprint to do. The intern slices his fingers with the X-acto knife. The intern thinks this is just like home. The intern does not bleed on the copy.

June 15: Today the softball team played another senator's staff. During the fifth inning a chopper turns left at the Washington Monument, makes a low pass over our softball field on the Ellipse, and settles down on the White House lawn. Five minutes later the copter takes off and comes over us again. The game stops and everyone gives the President the American

gesture of disrespect. Coming from two of the most important staff's on the Hill, this is a pretty sad comment on Presidential admiration.

June 18: The intern finds out that he can obtain a complete set of the hearing records regarding Military Procurement from the Senate Armed Services Committee. The intern sprains his back trying to lift the entire 27 volumes.

June 19: The following short letter crossed my desk. Dear Senator, would you please send me a glossy picture of yourself, autographed with your REAL signature. If this is not available, a file card with your REAL signature. Your effort in providing me with your REAL signature is appreciated. I signed it on the mechanical signature machine.

June 24: Tangled in Red Tape, episode 17, in which your hero comes of age: I received a letter from a police department in a small city in the state requesting two American flags from our stationery room. I find enclosed a city claim, but no check. I can't decipher the city claim. I call the police department and tell them: No check, no flags. The person I talk to tells me the city cannot issue a check until I send them a receipt saying I purchased the two flags, and sign the city claim. I cannot get a receipt unless we buy the flags. I break down and charge the flags to our account and ask for a receipt. They tell me that this was a charge purchase, I can't get the receipt until the end of the end of the month. I resign.

July 9: See the intern step into the elevator. See the intern eye the shapely elevator operator. The intern does not notice who else is in the elevator. The intern announces that he would like floor two. The Senator behind the intern says that it will be all right to stop at two, this time. The intern does not lose his cool. See the intern walk into the wall.

July 12: Today I nervously handed the Senator a speech I had written for him to give on the floor. He sat down, read through it, looked to the press secretary, turned to me and said: "Cleve can tell you that it is a rare occasion that I don't have to change a single word in a speech." See the intern walk into the wall.

[When last contacted, Fred reported that he — contrary to popular belief — was indeed enjoying the summer. — Editor]

Sinking your teeth into Chicago

By John Hanzel

CHICAGO— Frankton, Indiana? Who ever heard of Frankton, Indiana? Or, for that matter, who would want to?

And Dayton, Ohio? I've heard that W. C. Fields disliked Philadelphia so much only because he'd never been to Dayton.

And Des Moines, Iowa? I haven't heard from it in years.

Ah, but Chicago. Now that's a city you can really sink your teeth into. None of this second-rate stuff for the second city. We've been number one in corruption for years. Our politicians are men of convictions — but most of them bought off the judges so they got away with probation. Eat your heart out, NYC.

Pollution? Let me tell you about pollution. Where else can you get three days of hydrochloric acid fumes wafting gently up your nose? Tomorrow, it'll be *aqua regia*.

I'll admit our drivers aren't as bad as Boston drivers. But then, when you're parked on an expressway three hours a day it's hard to drive recklessly.

And what other city has a record of fine cooperation between a Republican governor and the Democratic mayor, which promptly falls apart when a Democrat is elected governor?

Chicago does have its good points, though. After all, the

Tribune did come out for Nixon's resignation. But then, the Trib declared Dewey a winner over Truman ... oh well, we all make mistakes.

It seems to me that most people I talk to are sophisticated enough not to believe the line of bull handed down by our President. "Hell," they say, "I've got to work one-third of the year to pay my taxes and then that cheat pays about two hours of his salary as taxes!"

And no one believes in executive privilege and protection of the Presidency, either. After all, if they supported that they would have to put up with all the Chicago crooks (read "politicians") saying "I am only protecting the office of third assistant to the assistant" when the State's Attorney came a-knockin'. Corruption is more of an institution than mom and apple pie, 'cause it's patronage and kickbacks that buy the Mother's Day gift and put the apple pie on the dinner table.

This is not to say that the President has no supporters in our fair city. The four (count 'em, four — two morning and two evening) papers, in the interest of fairness, run letters praising the President for his past accomplishments (like trading three minor league players and an undisclosed amount of cash mostly in \$100 bills for all-star Hank Kissinger) and urging him to move forward out of the Watergate morass. How-

ever, I'd wager that there are significantly fewer such crazies than the number of deceased people who vote for hizzoner Richard J. Daley in each election. And half of those letters are signed "Florence Nesbitt, Montreal, Canada" anyway.

In actuality, we have one of the most forward-looking municipal governments in the nation. Our mayor is training his son to succeed him, and since the young lad's name happens to be Richard R. Daley, the city will save millions of dollars that would otherwise have to be spent on new signs, since all that is needed now is a quick retouch job. Of course, this assumes that Daley is not immortal, the mere thought of which is blasphemy in City Council chambers.

Daley's son really does have a fair amount of familiarity with the city, however. After all, he handles over a million dollars worth of city insurance each year. And that's a million bucks of premiums, not coverage. Who could be more ideal for the job? He can walk right in to his father's machine, instead of having to work to build it up, like some outsider would.

One of the greatest joys in the world is going home and trying to find a summer job. I did, and I didn't, so I'm doing the same thing I have for the past few years. I've got a city job — lion catcher. What's that you say? You didn't think there were

any lions in Chicago? See, I do good work.

In fact, I've kept one of my catches as a pet, I named it Priscilla. There's only one drawback, and that's that she's always hungry. But otherwise, it is really nice having *chomp*.

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MIT, Chamber of Commerce claim

(Continued from page 1)

David Clem, President of the Riverside-Cambridgeport Community Corporation, a citizen's group (the one that opposed MIT last summer in the Riverside rezoning question), believes the Council voted the money knowing that the Manager would not advance it.

Clem disagreed with the Alliance by urging that the Council not pass the order because it would only alienate MIT. He advised the Alliance to present a realistic plan to MIT itself and was surprised that the Council passed the motion [unanimously]. Although he is in favor of neighborhood planning, Clem does not believe it proper to pay citizens to participate.

The Cambridge Council reported on July 20 that the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce had also disapproved of the move. The Chamber viewed the Council's vote as "arbitrary and capricious and detrimental to the continuing economic development efforts of both the public and private sector." It asked the council to rescind the order.

The Chamber continued, "Broad and flexible participation from the spectrum of interested groups is indeed valuable when planning use and development of publicly held properties. However, the requirements of citizen participation on privately held properties is grossly inappropriate since a proliferation of safeguards have been built into the private development system through zoning ordinances, local and state building codes, and many other regulations promulgated by various local, state, and federal regulatory agencies."

In fact, such zoning ordinances are the only binding method of dictating land use. MIT could accept the advice of the citizen's groups but would not be compelled to follow it unless the area was rezoned. As Vickery indicated, citizen input is being considered in the rezoning of Cambridge, and MIT may be forced to follow the neighborhood plan if the Planning Department includes it in the new codes.

The Chamber further said, according to the *Chronicle*, that such Council orders "only further the reluctance of business, industry, and other job producers to look to Cambridge as a viable place for development and growth." Many firms apparently cite the general attitude of obstructionism in the city as a reason for looking elsewhere for development sites.

"Cambridge can no longer afford to paint a self-portrait of arbitrary obstructionism and

cynicism giving way to negative growth and a further shrinkage of the city's tax base." The Chamber concluded by urging the Council to refrain "from making further public statements which only hinder the economic stability and growth, and therefore jobs, for Cambridge."

Milne Statement for MIT

MIT agrees with the Chamber that such orders by the Council will hinder development. In his conclusion, Milne states that MIT is "disappointed that the current economic climate is one in which desirable economic development of underutilized properties, like Simplex, seems almost impossible to achieve. But to have the City Council pass unrealistic orders like that of June 3rd is not helpful. It is, instead, extremely discouraging to those of us who are making every effort to build the tax base and to take other constructive actions to create a better city for us all."

In the statement, Milne details much of the Institute's recent activity in neighborhood development.

MIT acquired the land of the

Simplex Wire and Cable Company in July of 1969. At the time, the Institute announced that the land was not to be used for expansion of the academic campus, a touchy issue with the community because such land is not taxable. MIT had no definite plans for the site, which was not vacated by the Simplex company until 1970. However, it was stipulated that the site would be used only for fully taxable commercial development which will most likely include market-rated housing for members of the MIT community and some sort of business which would employ members of the Cambridge community with a wide range of skills. Business development would not include any sort of heavy industry which would make the area undesirable for residence nor a strictly office or high technology industry which would be unlikely to supply many jobs for residents.

Apparently, one of the neighborhood's chief objections is the construction of MIT-affiliated housing. In the *Chronicle*, the Alliance stated "We will fight any plans or developments which further disrupt the stability of Cambridgeport as a

working class community." They claim that MIT's presence and policies have not helped further their goals and that Cambridgeport residents have no reason to think that MIT "has our interests at heart or even that they will deal with us honestly."

The Alliance maintains that neighborhood planning will take place in spite of MIT's opposition. They continue, "Residents have a right to take action ourselves to control private development which will have such enormous effect on the future of our community as will the development of the Simplex land. If MIT chooses to oppose the results of our planning process we will fight to see these results implemented."

The majority of Milne's position paper is an explanation of MIT's record in the community and its distress over the Council vote. After reiterating the Institute's objectives, Milne notes "we have been vigorously, but unsuccessfully, pursuing these objectives."

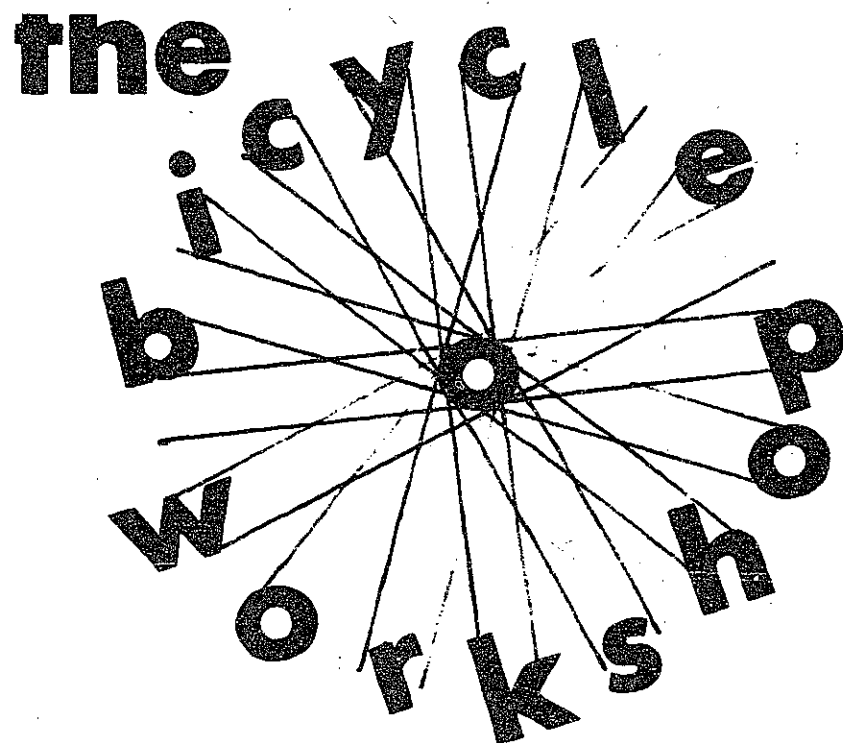
Several months prior to the purchase of Simplex, MIT released a long-range comprehensive plan to add "significantly to

the housing supply for all income levels in Cambridge." In that statement, the Institute promised to take initiatives to make possible the construction of about 1600 new dwelling units, of which some 700 would be available to low income people, and to provide additional on-campus accommodations for about 800 students.

Milne says, "With the completion of the 684 units of housing for low-income elderly that it recently sold to the Cambridge Housing Authority, MIT considers its commitment to build public housing essentially discharged." The statement summarizes the fulfillment of the student housing quota with 325-bed MacGregor in 1970,

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Council vote stifles development

400-bed Tang Hall in 1972, the present construction of the new west campus dorm with 300 beds, and active plans for additional student housing for later in this decade.

The remaining objective is "to provide significant amounts of private market-rate housing for MIT personnel and others. The former Simplex property is the chief resource available to us for that part of the program. Yet the viability of housing on that site is by no means certain, and it almost certainly cannot be accomplished until a substantial amount of business and commercial space is built to bear some of the initial development costs."

Continuing, Milne says, "For all these reasons and others, I believe that Cambridge should be seeking to encourage, and not discourage, development of its many acres of vacant and underutilized land. Therefore a Council order that seeks to abrogate the proper right of an owner — any owner, including MIT — to undertake lawful development is harmful, not only to the owner but also ultimately to all the people of the city."

"The Council order on Simplex surely will suggest to the development and investment communities a lack of regard for due process and therefore an inimical environment for development activity. This is harmful not only to private development, like Simplex — and the hurt is incalculable — but also to prospective public undertakings, such as Kendall Square. In either case, investor confidence is the principal key to new development."

"The Council order had another troublesome aspect in that the specific language was requested by the Cambridgeport Alliance."

Milne denies the charge made in an Alliance Flyer that "MIT has bought scores of apartments in Cambridgeport proper and turned them into dormitories by renting new vacancies only to students." He notes that MIT rents to all people: "Some units are reserved for non-MIT people; others for MIT-related people, and not just students."

The Institute owns 69 residential units in Cambridge, according to Milne. All were purchased prior to 1969, when MIT adopted the policy of not purchasing residential property in the city. Of these units, 34 are

occupied by MIT-affiliated persons. Eleven are leased to the CHA under a leased-housing program.

The Alliance complains that "MIT pays 3% of what it should" in taxes. Milne calls this "a simple attack on the principle of tax exemption for schools." He points out MIT's efforts to add to the tax and employment base through its spinoff companies. Also, in the last six years, MIT has paid Cambridge ten million dollars in taxes and payments in lieu of taxes.

Milne also discounts an excerpt from a purported MIT report, written by a Harvard student and not solicited by the Institute. Milne denies that the study has any basis in MIT planning and maintains that it in fact contains much misleading information. He also repeats MIT's wish to "maintain a balanced distribution of population groups."

In answer to the charge that MIT opposed the extension of the Riverfront zone last summer and that the Institute has not supported the city's efforts to plan for the future, Milne notes that objections to the Riverfront District were over a difference in

preferred methods and that MIT "has consistently encouraged the city to undertake and maintain a comprehensive planning effort."

MIT provided its own planning office to provide professional assistance in preparing an application which brought \$750,000 in federal funds for planning to the city.

Milne lists four zoning proposals which MIT has supported in the past few years:

1) Rezoning to permit the housing for the elderly on Hamilton Street.

2) Helping to preserve the present character of Cambridgeport by supporting a zoning petition by the two local citizen's groups.

3) Supporting a Planning Board petition which MIT felt was calculated to "protect and preserve lower-density residential neighborhoods."

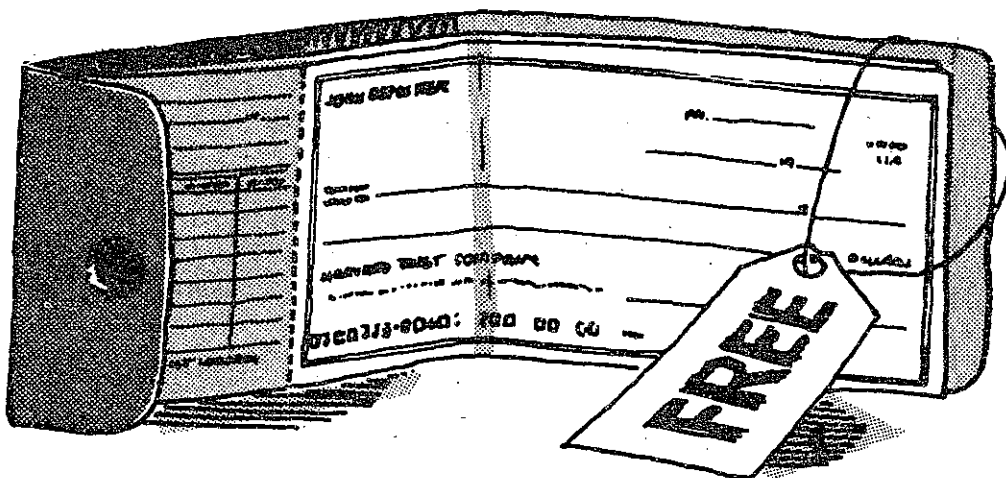
4) Petitioning before the Board of Zoning Appeal to permit a pre-school program to be conducted in a building leased to Polaroid by MIT.

Finally, Milne says "MIT firmly believes that it has acted in good faith as a good neighbor over a long period of time."



Simplex, prior to demolition

Photo by David Tenenbaum



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Sports



Women's crew team - Spring 1974

Photo by Margo Foote

Auto racers take two

THOMPSON, CONN., JULY 28 — The MIT Road Racing Team finished out the first half of their season by winning back to back races this weekend.

Team driver Joel Bradley took his Burger King — Ford Pinto to wins in both races. In the first practice session, Bradley's car slid off the track and bounced its roof off a dirt embankment. Crew members Csaba Csere, Ed Gardiner, and George Hyndmen taped a cracked windshield, hammered out dents and realigned the car's suspension.

The Saturday race saw Bradley take the checkered flag while other MIT team drivers Steve Cairns and David Ziegelheim finished second and fourth.

On the second lap of Sun-

day's race, with Bradley holding a slim lead over Paul Hacker, Cairns and Ziegelheim, Wayne Keene's SSC Porsche rammed a guardrail and slid right into the path of the lead Pinto. Joel avoided a bad collision and squeezed through a narrow opening, clipping the spun Porsche on the right and the guardrail on the left.

After that near miss, Bradley again left Hacker, Cairns and Ziegelheim to fight for second place. At the finish it was Bradley's MIT-Burger King Pinto, and setting a new lap record, with Hacker's Colt edging out Cairn's MIT team Opel for second.

So far this year, the MIT team has record of seven wins and two second place finishes in sprint and regional races.

Crew: maintaining the creed

By Julia Malakie

Pierce Boathouse, the home away from home for crew jocks at MIT, is not the bustling center of activity during the summer that it is during the academic year.

There is no clanging of weights and ergometers in the weight room; there is not the usual assortment of oarsmen napping on the sofas and floor of the lounge, trying to catch up on the sleep they missed the night before in the time between classes and practice. The heavy flow of traffic between the locker room and the dock is missing, as is the confusion resulting when half a dozen boats try to launch at the same time.

However, it is not completely deserted, and many hopeless crew addicts are taking advantage of the opportunity to get in some rowing, freed from such distractions as studying. Several of the varsity have been training for the national team tryouts; others row simply for fun, or to get/stay in shape for the fall season.

Included in the latter category is a group sometimes called the "Water Quality Crew" (after the lab which is the source of about half its members). This random collection of about ten past, present, and future crew jocks is approximately 50-50 coed and includes two professors, two former MIT oarsmen, and one Undergraduate Association President. It was organized by Diane McKnight '75, who is, like me, a member of the women's varsity crew who did not want to spend three months not rowing. Recruiting among friends and fellow workers produced enough people interested in learning to row and/or cox to

fill at least a four (a four-oared shell), and often an eight.

Practicing during one's lunch hour three days a week without a coach or experienced coxswain is not the easiest way for a novice to become proficient at the sport. Nevertheless, there has been a marked transformation from the first days of practice when it was an unusual occurrence for all eight oars to enter the water simultaneously, let alone stay parallel during the rest of the stroke. We may be nowhere near that level of machine-like efficiency that wins races, but we have made progress.

Having experienced oarsmen in the boat, like Larry Esposito '73 and Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering Bryan Pearce '66, has helped make everyone else more consistent. Esposito also acts as coach occasionally while sculling alongside the eight, where he can look for faults that are difficult to see from inside the boat.

Pearce was a lightweight here for two years as an undergraduate. He rowed in an era when the MIT style was "quick out of bow and slow at the catch" (the exact opposite of the present style), and has had to adapt to match everyone else.

We have also been fortunate in having coxswains who were enthusiastic and figured out what was going on enough to start criticizing the rest of us.

Our present cox, Casey Swallow G, had never been in a crew shell before this summer, but she seems to have a natural aptitude for giving orders and making us work hard ("okay guys, you row a lot better at full power, so from now on..."), and a willingness to strain her voice as much as

we are straining our muscles.

We are presently increasing our repertoire to include taking the stroke up (and down), that is, changing the number of strokes per minute, and racing starts.

Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering Francois Morel, who especially likes power pieces, feels that crew has been "a pretty effective way of getting us in shape." John Reuter, who is one of those in the Water Quality lab doing research on the effect of dissolved metals on algae, also likes the exercise, and adds that rowing on the Charles "is as close as we want to get to field work." Our long-range goal is to enter a "Water Quality" boat in MIT's annual Class Day races in November, when any frat, dorm, or organization with enough people, can race against other equally competent or incompetent crews. But for now we are enjoying ourselves even without the stimulus of competition.



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